TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY

OCTOBER 20, 1945

SATURDAY NIGHT

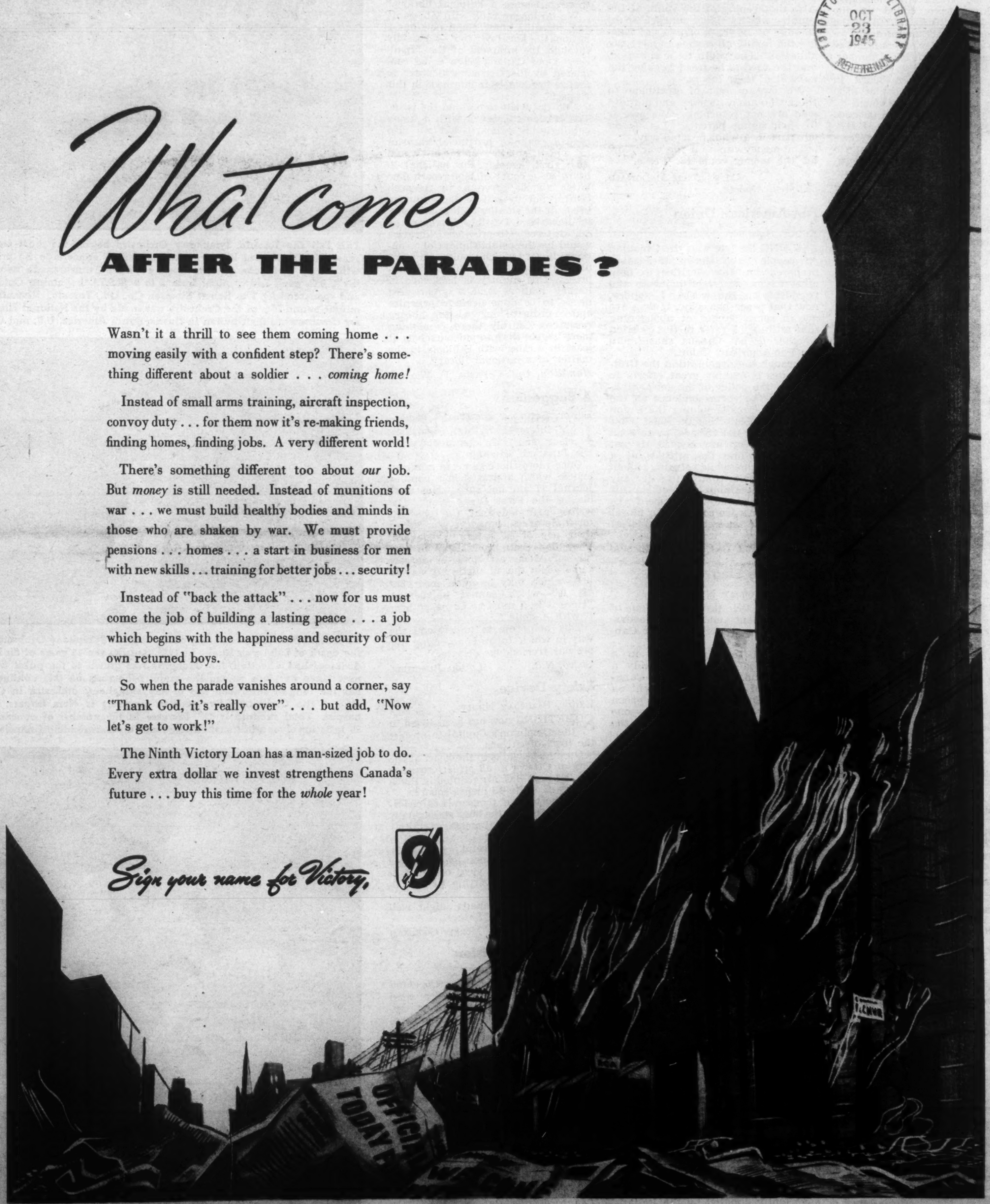
PRICE 10 C

VOL. 61, NO. 7 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

TREMAINE
MISS MARIE
2 WASHINGTON AVE
TORONTO 5
RDEC 27/45-R44-

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY
OCT
23
1945
REFERENCE



What comes AFTER THE PARADES?

Wasn't it a thrill to see them coming home . . . moving easily with a confident step? There's something different about a soldier . . . *coming home!*

Instead of small arms training, aircraft inspection, convoy duty . . . for them now it's re-making friends, finding homes, finding jobs. A very different world!

There's something different too about *our* job. But *money* is still needed. Instead of munitions of war . . . we must build healthy bodies and minds in those who are shaken by war. We must provide pensions . . . homes . . . a start in business for men with new skills . . . training for better jobs . . . security!

Instead of "back the attack" . . . now for us must come the job of building a lasting peace . . . a job which begins with the happiness and security of our own returned boys.

So when the parade vanishes around a corner, say "Thank God, it's really over" . . . but add, "Now let's get to work!"

The Ninth Victory Loan has a man-sized job to do. Every extra dollar we invest strengthens Canada's future . . . buy this time for the *whole* year!

Sign your name for Victory,

Published by Saturday Night in the interests of the Ninth Victory Loan.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Canadian School Broadcasts as Now Organized by the C.B.C.

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

SINCE a number of teachers, who read Mr. Frank Chamberlain's radio column have called up the C.B.C. for further information on the subject of School broadcasts we should be obliged if you would allow us to correct certain of Mr. Chamberlain's details.

School Broadcasts are heard in Ontario not at 5.00 p.m. but at 10.00 a.m. daily on Mondays through to Fridays. Two series only (science and literature) come from C.B.S. American School of the Air. Tuesdays and Wednesdays, the Ontario Department of Education, in cooperation with the C.B.C. presents broadcasts in social studies, language, mathematics, literature and music to tie-in with the curriculum of Ontario schools.

Planned with the advice of the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting (representing Departments of Education, teachers, universities, trustees and parents) and heard in all provinces, on Fridays the C.B.C. itself presents a national series of school broadcasts. These national school broadcasts are planned to strengthen the sense of Canadian citizenship in our students. This year's program includes "Our Canadian Cities" (geography), "Message for Tomorrow" (addresses by eminent Canadians, such as L. B. Pearson, L. W. Brockington, Matthew Halton, Wilfred Pelletier and Foster Hewitt), "Citizens-To-Be" (student forums from high schools in different parts of the country) and "Further Adventures in Canadian Painting" (planned in conjunction with the National Gallery of Canada).

Full particulars of these courses and of school broadcasts available in other parts of the country are contained in "Young Canada Listens" published by the C.B.C., and available gratis to any school teacher on application to us. The Ontario Department of Education also issues a prospectus of its own which can be obtained from the Director of Audio-Visual Aids, Queen's Park, Toronto.

Toronto, Ont. WELLS RITCHIE
C.B.C. Supervisor of Press & Information Service

Now It's Settled!

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

SINCE the unemployment situation is already getting hold of the Dominion, and the men and women returning are facing a climax, we would urge the people of the Dominion to consider the idea of retiring all men at 60 years of age and all women at 55 years of age, with a Retirement Fund of 60 dollars per month at 60 years of age, with a sliding scale of one dollar per month each year until the age of 70 years. Also the keeping of the youth of the country off the labor market up to the age of 19 years of age and raising the family allowance to meet the situation. The youth to be educated, and the aged to be freed to enjoy the harvest of their labors.

We owe a debt of gratitude to those who are returning, and to those who are not returning. We owe it to their aging parents. Let us do our part in a wholehearted way.

The money came for the war. Now let the money come for Peace.

(Mrs.) JEAN MCDONALD
Calgary, Alberta.

Pan-American Union

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

DURING the late war, the Canadian people have shown themselves prepared for any sacrifice to help other nations to establish justice and friendship in the world. I wonder, now that peace has come, if they are not in some danger of abandoning that attitude. I refer to the question whether or not Canada should join the Pan-American Union.

Through the organization the United States is making great efforts to promote the policy of the good neighbor. But the correspondence on the subject of Canada joining the Union seems to indicate that the chief point is whether or not Canada, by such an act, would reap any benefit. Is not this rather like the attitude of a workman, who, while refusing to join a Union, is quite content to enjoy any benefits that Union may obtain for him and his fellow workmen? In fact should not we consider our moral responsibilities as well as our material advantages?

Juniper Island, Ont. J. N. WOODCOCK

About the Flag

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

BEFORE the present session of parliament ends, the Government is going to consider a flag for Canada.

I suggest the Union Jack on a white or red ground, preferably a white ground. Instead of the Canadian coat of arms, as at present on the Red Ensign, a circle of green Maple Leaves, nine in number—one for each province—and within the circle a Canadian beaver. In the future, should another province be formed out of the Yukon and North-West Territories, an extra Leaf could be added.

Winnipeg, Man. C. H. BLACKER

Concerning Liquor

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

"TO EDUCATE people is better than to bully them!" RIGHT; And it works both ways.

Then, for goodness sake, do your fair share in trying to educate them, and this effort on your part will no doubt help to solve the problem that you lament in "Crime and the Parents".

Kingston, Ont. LIFELONG READER

Abyssinia Beats Us

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

EVERYONE who is concerned in any way with scholarship must rejoice to see in your issue of October 6 the article by W. S. Wallace, "Need for a National Library is Urgent." I myself have been close to explosion on this subject ever since last December when the November 1944 number of the British *Library Association Record* reached my desk. SATURDAY NIGHT only narrowly escaped an outburst when I read an article entitled "The National Library of Ethiopia," describing the opening of the library in May 1944 by the Emperor, in a building inadvertently donated by the Italians.

I don't suppose for a moment that the editor of the *Record* intended to insult his innocent Canadian readers but if he had set out to wound our national pride he couldn't have succeeded better. For in the back of the mind of every Canadian, who knows anything about it, there rankles L. J. Burpee's statement, first published in 1911, that "Canada enjoys the dubious distinction of ranking with Siam and Abyssinia in at least one respect — none of the three possesses a national library."

We no longer rank with Abyssinia and, for all I know, Siam now has a national library too — possibly through the kindness of the Japanese. Does Canada have to be conquered by the Germans in order to realize her long-standing need in this respect?

I do not wish to becloud the issue. The National Library with a union catalogue is primary, but we also need a chain of provincial libraries to which smaller libraries would turn first, keeping the national library as a court of last resort. The latter should serve as a research centre, not to satisfy the ordinary needs of the smaller college and public libraries. Possibly however the quickest route to provincial libraries would be the establishment of a national library which would be a stimulus to every kind of library enterprise. This country is backward in library matters and a great deal needs to be done even to organize and co-ordinate our existing library resources. Surely there is nothing more urgent than to put ourselves at least in a class with Ethiopia in the matter of a national library.

Hamilton, Ont. FREDA F. WALDON

A Suggestion

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AM interested in Mr. Woodside's clear and fair commentary on the Japanese situation.

Once more there came to mind an article which appeared in a popular journal (I am not sure which one) during the First Great War. The writer affirmed that the cheerful fortitude of the Japanese was due to their use of a certain watchword. They had been brought up to say, "It is," when any loss or sorrow came. Not the fatalistic "It was to be"—which may be questioned; but "It is"—which cannot be denied. "Here it is, it must be borne, so bear it with a smile."

This helps me to understand the way in which Japan is accepting her present tremendous disaster.

Truro, N.S. LOUISA BURCHELL

Safety Device

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

SOMETHING new has been added in the Dominion's Capital to protect the lives of citizens.

On the sidewalks in the heart of the City of Ottawa at all street crossings the letters A.B.C. are painted in Block letters of white 18 inches square.

To the tens of thousands of pedestrians that cross the busy streets daily they carry this vital message—

A Bad Crossing
Always Be Careful

This significant message is needed more than ever in view of the fact that Ontario is reverting to the 50-mile speed limit.

Every city in Canada might well adapt the A.B.C. of Safety.

Montreal, Que. MORRIS GOODMAN

The Christian Vision

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ON A recent Sunday at Copeland Hall, Geneva Park, more than ninety young men and women students assembled for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the World Federation of the Student Christian Movement. After the Chinese Minister had spoken of the good work done in the Far East by reason of the Movement a number of students prayed, in sequence, each for his or her native land; one from China, one from Japan, one from the West Indies and the last for Canada. I was inspired and uplifted, remembering the prophecy, "Your young men" (and maidens) "shall see visions"; even despite the darkness of man's making.

Longford Mills, Ont. CECILIA JOWETT, Reg. N.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL
Editor-in-Chief

P. M. RICHARDS, Managing Editor and Financial Editor
WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
BERNICE M. COFFEY, Women's Editor
HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, Music Editor
J. E. MIDDLETON, Book Editor
MARY LOWREY ROSS, Film Editor
MARGARET K. ZIEMAN, Feature Editor
PAUL DUVAL, Art Editor
JANET MARCH, Food Editor
JOHN M. GRANT, Mining Editor
GEORGE GILBERT, Insurance Editor
GILBERT C. LAYTON, London Financial Correspondent
HAZEL G. WATSON, Editorial Secretary

No contribution will be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. SATURDAY NIGHT does not hold itself responsible for the loss or non-return of unsolicited contributions. Payment, unless otherwise agreed, is for first serial rights in Canada, including the right to use quotations in promotion material whether printed or broadcast.
SATURDAY NIGHT does not permit reproduction or condensation of any of its contents (which are fully protected by copyright) by any "digest" magazine.

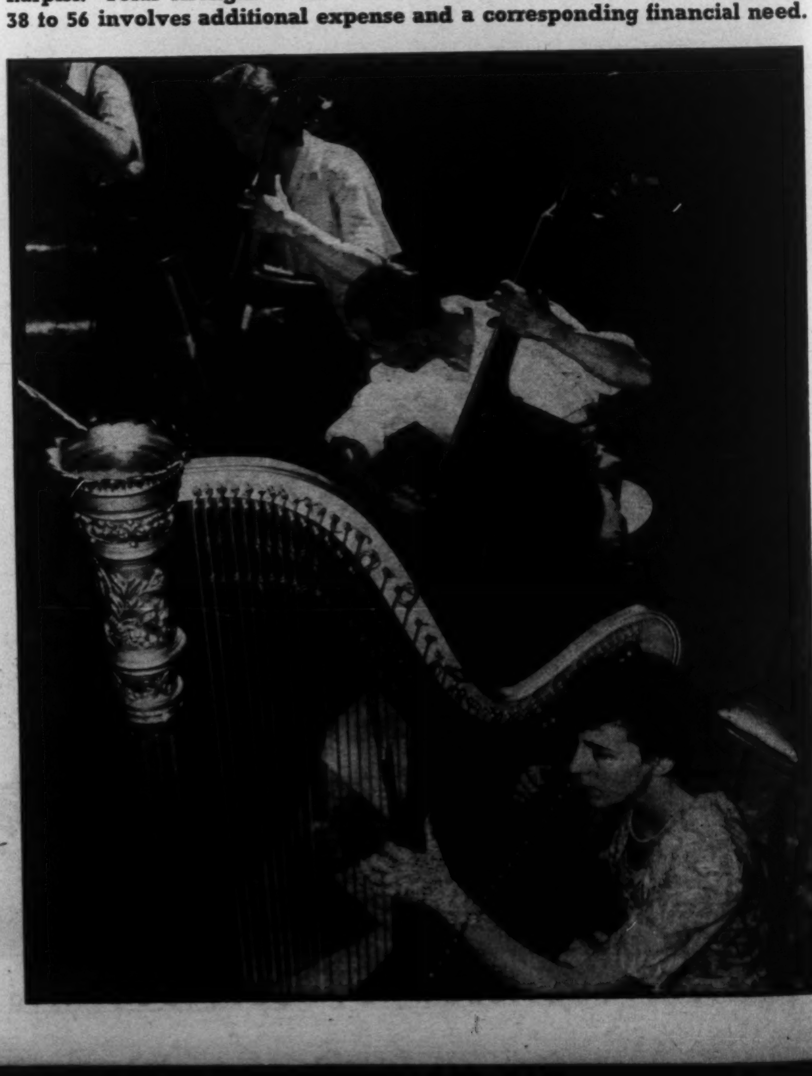
Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Ont.

Vol. 61, No. 7 Whole No. 2744

Trans-Canada Network Will Carry T.S.O.'s "Pop" Concerts

This Fall the Toronto Symphony Orchestra begins the most ambitious season in its 40-year history. Among the 56 concerts to be presented will be 24 "Pop" concerts broadcast over the Trans-Canada network of the C.B.C. each Friday night from 8 to 9 (E.S.T.), beginning October 26, and sponsored by The Robert Simpson Co. Ltd., Toronto. Recently a 22-minute sound film of the Orchestra was made by the National Film Board for simultaneous distribution in Russia, South America, U.S. and Canada.

Sir Ernest MacMillan, conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra since the death of Luigi von Kunits in 1931. During the 15 years of Sir Ernest's distinguished direction, the Orchestra has grown to the point where it now takes its place among the major orchestras on this continent. It has the longest continued life of any symphony orchestra in Canada. One of the Orchestra's five women members is Nora Rogers, second harpist. Total strength is 82. Increase in the number of concerts from 38 to 56 involves additional expense and a corresponding financial need.



The Front Page

MR. ILSLEY'S budget is an interim budget; obviously it is a reconversion rather than a peacetime budget. It isn't anyone's — certainly not Mr. Ilsley's — idea of what a fully non-war budget should be. That must come later, when we no longer have heavy continuing direct expenditures for war. It is also a middle or close to middle-of-the-road budget; taxes are reduced more than many had expected but not as much as many had hoped; enough to stimulate business and afford some general tax relief but not enough to cut government revenues seriously.

The reduction in the government's tax take for a full twelve months is placed at $300 millions. Of course this is not all loss; the resulting stimulation of business will provide some offsetting increase in tax receipts. The amount of this offset increase will be a measure of the efficacy of tax reduction as a means of promoting business activity, employment and general prosperity.

Mr. Ilsley is to be commended, we think, for his moderation. There is considerable ground for argument that an extreme tax cut might so stimulate enterprise and expand production and employment that it would prove the most effective means of creating peacetime prosperity. And there is much more ground for argument that Mr. Ilsley might have gone further than he did, especially in the matter of reduction of excess profits tax and of personal income tax in the lowest brackets. But the Minister of Finance remembered that while such beneficial results were possibilities, the revenue demands constituted by demobilization and rehabilitation costs, by social security, pensions, aid to devastated Europe, export credits, occupation army costs, family allowances and numberless other items were actualities which had to be provided for.

Before it will be possible to inaugurate any definitely new policies for the reconstruction period we shall have to know much more, not only about the rate of successful reconversion to peace conditions in Canada, but about the Dominion-provincial relationship in fiscal matters, the economic state of the world in general, the results of the forthcoming loan issue, and sundry other matters which will be much clearer in six months than they are today.

The Le Bel Report

THE Ontario Gestapo incident is probably not wholly disposed of by the LeBel Report, though in its general terms that document undoubtedly coincides with the opinion that the public had formed about the Jolliffe charges. It is satisfactory to know that Mr. Osborne-Dempster is no longer employed in the very peculiar work in which he was engaged for so long, and that apparently that work is no longer being done. We should like, however, to see a motion made in the Legislature calling upon the Government to destroy the entire file in which his work was recorded, not for any particularly practical reason, but as a gesture to show that the province of Ontario does not approve of the keeping of records of a libellous character about certain citizens and organizations in the official archives of a government department.

There is, however, one other aspect of the case which is bound to come up for discussion in the Legislature. Mr. Osborne-Dempster's fault was not in compiling these records; he was obviously doing that under the control of some superior officer—and without any order to stop from the Minister in charge. It was in revealing portions of them to outsiders, among them Mr. Sanderson of Reliable Exterminators. Mr. Justice LeBel, and the Government, appear to hold that there was no difference between that action and the revealing of other portions, by other members of the office staff, to Mr. Jolliffe, then a member of the Legislature. This is certainly matter for debate.

Ontario Governments have as a rule, we believe, without distinction as to party, held that the Ontario Legislature is a Parliament. British jurisprudence and the decisions of British parliamentary committees, culminating in the very recent case of Mr. Duncan Sandys, son-in-law of Mr. Churchill, are emphatic on the point that the "privilege" of members of Parliament may in many cases extend to the obtaining of information "from persons who are not authorized to disclose it" and that it may in such cases be "the duty in the interests of the state of the person who communicates such information to do so" (the latter phrase being that of the exception from the prohibition of disclosure as contained in the Official Secrets Act in both Great Britain and Canada).

The functions, and the privileges, of members of the Opposition are, under the British Parliamentary system, as important as those of members of the Government party. The nature of the Osborne-Dempster file was such that it seems to us to have been very much "in the interest of the state" that members of the Opposition should be made aware of it. If Mr. Rowe and Miss Freeman have been disciplined for making them aware of it, there is a very important question of privilege involved.

No More Annulment

FROM the Quebec organ of Premier Duplessis, *Le Temps*, we learn that the Quebec Government has ordered that an appeal be taken in all cases of annulment of marriage granted in the province. In announcing this order, the premier is stated to have said that he intended "to take all possible steps to ensure that divorce shall not insinuate itself into our morals and that the indissolubility of Christian marriage shall be maintained both by the law and by those in charge of its interpretation." The article goes on to state that the number of annulments in recent years, especially in Montreal, has become a scandal and has frequently been denounced by the church authorities.

This report will probably cause some little surprise outside of the province of Quebec, for the reason that the majority of the annulments have been granted by judges of the French race and of the Roman Catholic religion. It however corroborates most fully the position maintained for years past in these columns, that the great majority of these annulments are simply divorces by collusion, in that they would never be sustained by the appeal court if the respondents ever wanted to take them there. Of late the grounds on which such annulments have been granted have been becoming more and more fantastic. One justice has held that a marriage should be annulled for "error as to the person" if the husband finds that the wife had had a child out of wedlock before the marriage and if he was not aware of it at the time of the marriage.

If this report is correct Mr. Duplessis must be congratulated on putting an end to a most deplorable situation. We have entire confidence that the appeal judges will see to it that annulments are granted only in accordance with the plain letter of the statutes as interpreted by previous decisions, and not in accordance with the special ideas of individual members of the bench. It doubtless seems strange to outsiders that the Dominion Parliament, which alone has authority to legislate on "marriage and divorce," should never have adopted divorce legislation which would be valid in Quebec and in all other provinces; but the fact remains that it never has and that there is no means by which a resident of Quebec can secure a divorce except by a private bill at Ottawa. That being the state of the law, we are as anxious as Mr. Duplessis that divorces shall not be obtainable in Quebec under the guise of annulment (with consequent illegitimacy of the offspring) and upon grounds which no appeal court would recognize as valid.

Outside Orators

THE opponents of the C.C.F. in Manitoba have been making quite an outcry over the fact that several ministers and members of the Legislature from the adjoining province of Saskatchewan (which our readers will remember enjoys a C.C.F. Government) have been participating in the Manitoba campaign. The doctrine that a politician of one Canadian province should not make speeches, in support of the principles of his party, in another province seems to us a bit extreme. After all, we are all Canadians together; we have apparently agreed to divide for the purposes of our provincial elections on the same lines as we divide on for national elections; the principles of any given party in Saskatchewan or Alberta are therefore substantially the same as those of the same party in Ontario or Nova Scotia (Quebec is of course on a slightly different footing); and it therefore seems legitimate for a Social Crediter in Alberta to desire and to promote (even if he cannot bring to pass) the election of a Social Crediter in Ontario. On the other hand it is of course perfectly proper for an Ontario opponent of Social Credit to denounce the Alberta orator as an outsider, and to argue that it is unwise for Ontarians to listen to the siren voices of outsiders when they are engaged in their own purely provincial elections. And we suspect that in Ontario that argument would go quite a long way.

The real cause of the indignation of the Manitoba opponents of the C.C.F. has nothing to do with constitutional propriety. It consists in the fact that the C.C.F. politicians in Saskatchewan have managed to secure for themselves very nice jobs with salaries paid out of the Saskatchewan exchequer, jobs which leave them a fair amount of spare time in which to advocate the principles of the C.C.F. elsewhere. And the principles of the C.C.F. happen to be Socialist, and there are very few Socialists outside of Saskatchewan who have jobs that leave them much leisure for campaigning even in their home districts, if we except a few professors and ministers of religion. So the fact that Saskatchewan has a C.C.F. Government introduces a new supply of skilled advocates of Socialism available to operate in Manitoba, which is naturally annoying to opponents of Socialism.

It happens that a large part of the argument against Socialism in the current Manitoba elections consists in the allegation that Saskatchewan is badly governed. Politicians who use that argument can hardly be surprised if those who oppose them call on the men who are actually governing Saskatchewan to give what evidence they can to the contrary.

Too Few Police

DURING most of the years between 1930 and 1940 the municipalities of Canada were nearly all in a very poor financial condition, and were striving to avoid any addition to their expenditures in any direction, including that of the police force. During all of the years between 1940 and 1945 they were unable, for military reasons, to obtain men of the physical and mental type required for police work. On the average the police protection in our swollen Canadian municipalities is probably anywhere from ten to twenty-five per cent below what it was in the 'twenties. With compulsory service in effect, at least for the N.R.M.A., in Canada and for general service in the United States, and with something approaching compulsory labor in effect in both countries, the crime danger during the later years of the war was below normal except in the one department of juvenile delinquency. But the war is over.

With a unanimity which to us is nothing short of astonishing, the municipal rulers of our Canadian cities are ignoring—or refusing to take the obvious step to combat—the already visible increase in serious crime and the prospect that with the progress of demobilization and industrial re-orientation there will be a yet further increase. There is hardly a city in Canada in which the police force would be considered adequate by the standards of twenty years ago. Now, with thousands of well-disciplined and physically splendid men being released from the armed forces, is the time to refill the ranks of the municipal police. If this is not done with considerable speed, the year 1946 will witness dangers to life, limb and property all over Canada which we do not like to contemplate.

The reasons for this apathy are obscure to us. We hesitate to think that the municipal politicians fear lest the restoration of the police to a proper strength would evoke the hostility of organized labor. That element of the community is now so strong politically, and its organizations are so wealthy financially, that we fancy its old belief that the police existed chiefly to oppress the poor in the interests of the propertied must have almost disappeared. There is the question of tax rates, it is true; but it is cheaper in the long run to suppress crime than to suffer it to flourish and merely punish it after it has happened. A lot more money spent upon both personnel and equipment would be a first-class investment in almost any Canadian city.

In the case of Toronto, the regulation which requires that members of the police force shall be not over twenty-five on entry should obviously be suspended, for men who have been in the armed forces. A man who entered the army five years ago at twenty-one or twenty-two is as good a candidate as the police force is likely to find.

The Passing Show

MR. KING'S statement to a London newspaper that he was not in Britain to give information indicates that he is none the worse for his long journey.

•

Now that Mr. Ilsley has revealed the secrets of the budget, it cannot be said that there are no big figures in Canadian politics.

•

President Truman has declared that, if we like, atomic power can give us the happiest world the sun has ever shone upon. Providing the sun will cooperate, of course.

•

Advertisement on Broadway:

NOEL COWARD'S BLITHE
SPIRIT SUPERNATURALLY
NAUGHTY IN BLUSHING
TECHNICOLOR

Can it be that Hollywood is attempting to revive a lost art?

•

An editorial in a London newspaper suggests that traffic in Britain keep to the right instead of the left. It is unlikely that this idea was prompted by Mr. Bevin's annoyance at the elusive antics of Mr. Molotov.

•

Putting On the Bite

We are content with Government
  Until it starts on us.
Our ways are wise, without disguise,
  But bureaucrats *will* fuss
And interfere for cause unclear
  With what we want to do,
And load our backs with extra tax
  They're not entitled to.

In war or peace the darn Police
  Come snooping here and there
To make look-see on you and me.
  They irk us everywhere.
Dark are their looks, they search our books!
  No wonder that we cuss!
We are content with Government
  Until it starts on us.

J. E. M.

•

"Is it going to be a piecemeal peace?" asks a London paper. Like many other items in these days, it looks as though it will have to be rationed until there's enough to go round.

•

From the C.B.C. Annual Report: Announcers should sound neither ignorant nor consciously superior." When giving commercials, however, this rule may be relaxed at the discretion of the sponsor.

•

A medical journal suggests that dentists should cultivate the art of pleasant conversation for the benefit of their patients. Our own operator is a particularly boring sort of fellow.

•

Caption to an article in a teachers' magazine: "Should father do Junior's homework?" The only comment from Junior on this was: "Don't I wish he knew how!"

•

Weather report in a Boston newspaper: "Mostly sunny today and tonight." The stuff they sell in bottles over the border must be improving.

•

Weather Bureaucracy

Inside the Weather Bureau
  Are experts trained to tell
At any given time the depth
  Of snow or rain that fell.

The experts wax excited
  When a month is extra wet.
They lose no time in jotting down
  The fact, lest they forget

To tell us busy people
  How month with month compares.
And when we read it in the news
  We ask ourselves: "Who cares?"

J. O. PLUMMER

Cosmetics are to be promoted in the near future for the use of girls in the 5—15 age brackets. Any day now, it will be a wise father that knows his own child.

•

"Baby bonus seen having no effect on supply of manpower."—Heading in Montreal *Gazette*. Well, not yet, brother, not yet.

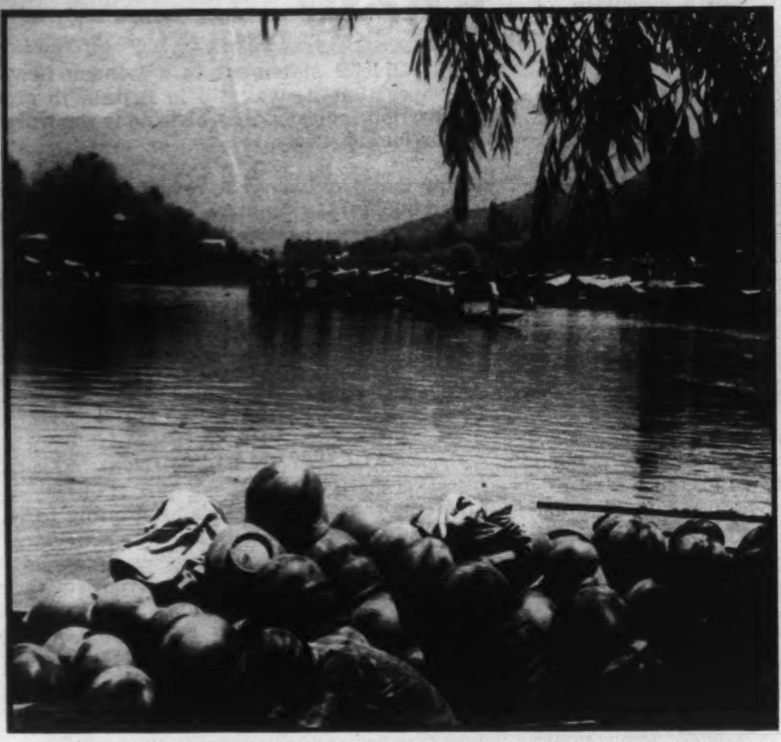
•

Alberta coal miners strike because they can't get enough meat. How about the Alberta butchers going out because they can't get enough coal?

•

We never did believe that Ontario had a Gestapo. Gestapos do their own Reliable Exterminating.

India's Vale of Kashmir—Shangri-La for Fliers



Shikaras (native water taxis) cluster about landing stage at Dal Lake, Kashmir. In foreground, shikara loaded with native pottery.

Shikaras are built for comfort with deeply cushioned seats and curtains to keep off sun.

Five Canadians admire the mountain scene from the "front porch" of their houseboat at Nagin Bagh, in the magic Vale of Kashmir.

Reminiscent of Kim and his Lama are these two pilgrims, trudging up a hill road in Kashmir.

INDIA'S remotest and most romantic corner—the magical Vale of Kashmir—was during the war a year-round playground for Canadian Airmen on leave. High up in the northwestern Himalayas, removed from the world by a 200-mile mountain barrier which mocks the dreams of railroad builders, this unspoiled valley with its tracery of streams and lakes, its carpet of bright flowers and slopes of sombre deodars, its circle of snow-tipped peaks and its friendly people employed at simple ancient crafts, might be part of another world. To many a Canadian, it was Shangri-La.

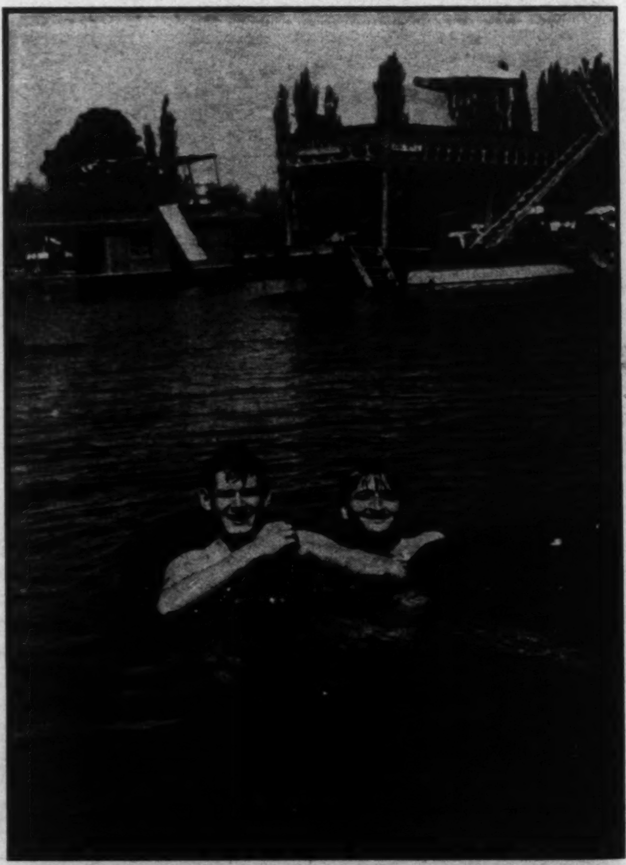
Srinagar, summer capital of the twin states of Jemmu and Kashmir, is the Venice of India and around it revolved the life of the summer visitors. Most popular spot among the Canadians was Nagin Bagh, an arm of Dal Lake about three miles from the town. Here they could live on comfortable houseboats, swim, dance at the clubhouse, or travel into town by shikara, local equivalent of the gondola, to see the famous Kashmir handicrafts produced in native workshops.

The setting and the climate resemble in many ways a northern lake resort in Canada; but on every hand are evidences of Kashmir history from the great days of the Moguls. Across from Nagin, on a bold promontory, stands the great red fort built by Akbar 400 years ago, occupied today by a garrison of the maharaja's troops.

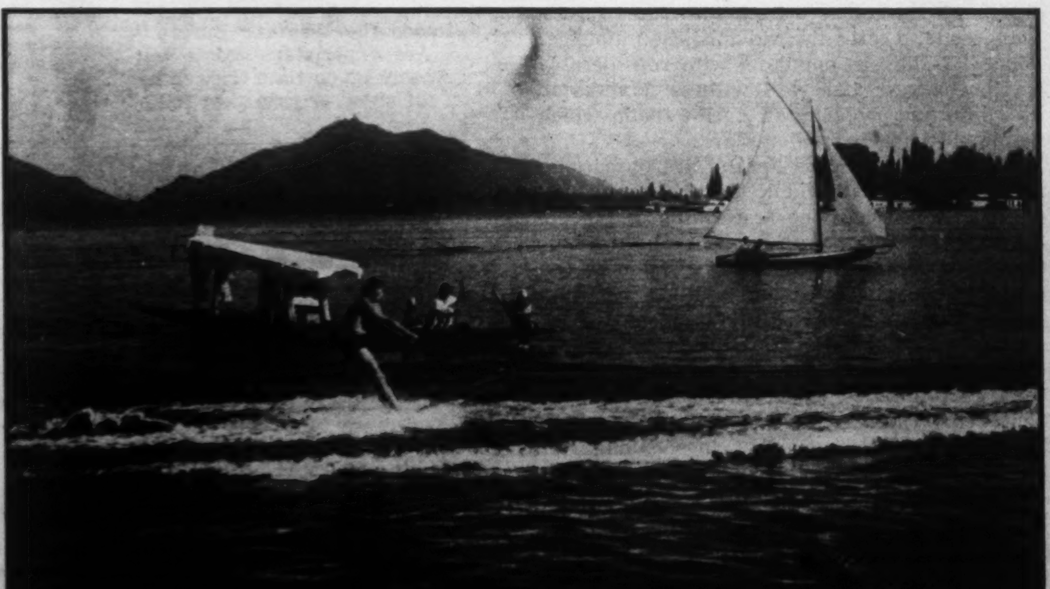
Kashmir's charm is evidenced by its drawing power; most of the Canadians reached it by travelling 1,500 miles across the burning Indian plains, or even farther from bases in Burma. Only a fortunate few escaped the suffocating train ride by flying as far as Rawalpindi, jumping-off place for Srinagar.

From Rawalpindi the journey is by road—a hell-for-leather mountain road which climbs for 5,000 tortuous feet, then dips to follow the course of the fierce Jhelum River. For 70 miles it is a narrow ledge carved in the side of the river gorge, round whose breakneck turns the small seven-passenger buses are hurled with complete abandon. The final 30 miles are sheer Arcadia; here the road curves gently along a magnificent avenue of Lombard poplars.

Kashmir has no monsoon, and each season has its own attractions; winter sports, fishing, hunting, mountain treks, riding, swimming, and always relief from heat. Last December at Gulmarg, a Canadian team led by S/L Doug Connor, of Vancouver, carried off honors in a ski meet at which 11 nations were represented.



The lazy man's way of getting in a good swim is demonstrated by two Canadian fliers at Dal Lake.



Surf-board riding and sailing are popular sports on Dal Lake. An hour away by shikara is the exotic Garden of Shalamar—Abode of Love—planned by Sha Jehangir, Mogul Emperor.

When you have a houseboat in Kashmir, it isn't necessary to go shopping—a day-long procession of shikaras comes to the door with everything from soap to Kashmir shawls.

Banff's Fine Arts School Fills a Growing Need

The challenging beauty of Moraine Lake in the Rockies provides an ideal subject for these intent art students.

Valuable criticism and assistance by such well-known Canadian artists as A. Y. Jackson are offered in this course.

The program of music appreciation attracts large classes. Teacher is Max Pirani, famous Australian-born pianist.

By Jack Long and Win Burke

THE Banff, Alberta, School of Fine Arts is located in one of the most inspiring scenic areas of western Canada. From a small beginning in 1932 when the Carnegie Corporation of New York made a three-year grant of $10,000 a year to the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta for the advancement of work in the fine arts, the School has grown rapidly. Today, it occupies a place of major importance in the cultural life of Canada and is regarded as one of the leading fine arts centres on the continent.

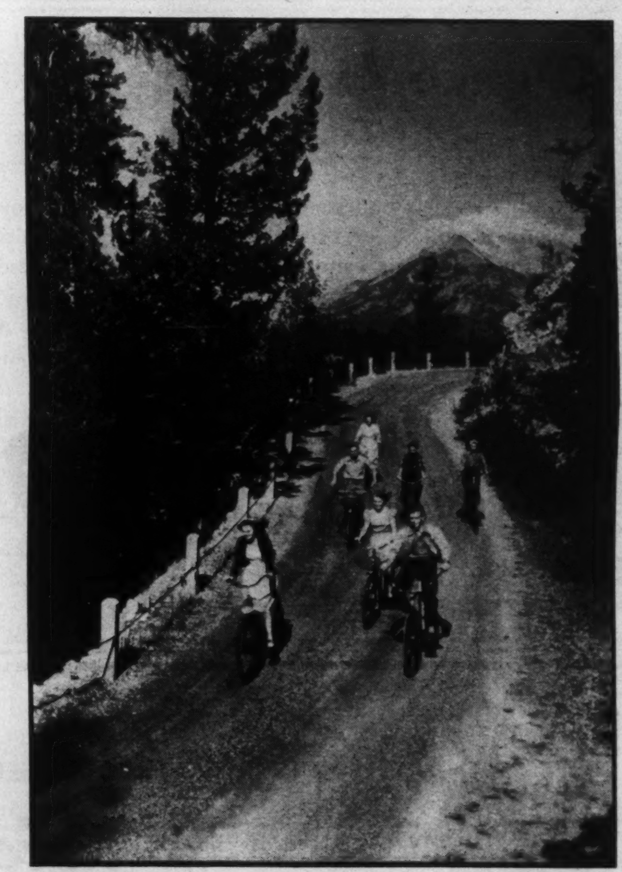
The original grant by the Carnegie Corporation made possible the appointment of a full-time supervisor of dramatics and enabled the Department to make a small beginning in developing a program of music appreciation. A second grant of $10,000 a year for two years in 1935 brought about addition of an Art Section through cooperation with the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art at Calgary. The School is now under the joint direction of the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, and the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta. Tuition scholarships encourage promising students and the school is now practically self-supporting.

For its popular summer courses almost 400 students were enrolled in 1945 for concentrated study and practice in theatre, art, music, weaving and design, leathercraft, oral French and short story and play writing. The combination of creative and recreative facilities attracts students summer after summer for enjoyable, instructive vacations. Each year finds the school growing and prosperous.

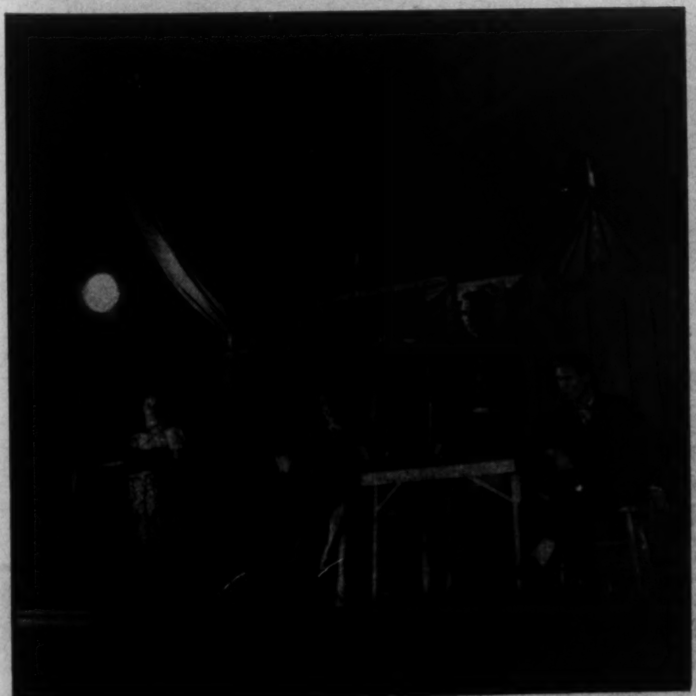
Dormitories and community dining rooms, although on a temporary basis, have contributed to school spirit and plans for the future include a system of bungalow courts, dining rooms and additional classroom space. During Festival Week, held each summer at the end of the school term, students produce plays, hold recitals and display their handicrafts and art work. This gala show of artistic talent attracts hundreds of Banff citizens and vacationers.

School activities are suspended on Saturday and Sunday each week, affording students an opportunity to relax and enjoy hiking, cycling, swimming at the Cave Hot Springs Pool, within easy walking distance of Banff, and other recreation. The challenging beauty of exquisite mountain scenery provides ideal inspiration for the many art students who make Banff their headquarters during the summer months.

Even artists must eat, hence these luscious looking pies, served in the school's community dining rooms.



Weekends are free for sightseeing, hiking, swimming or cycling along Tunnel Mountain Drive, Banff.



Highlight of Festival Week is the presentation of one or two plays. Here, a part of cast of "The Rainmaker."

Members of the drama class, learning stagecraft from Burton James, Seattle, study stage set for this play.

Would-be Thespians also are taught the art of make-up. They make one another up for the various roles played.

We Must Now Develop World Patriotism

By PERCY G. PRICE

Where is the United Nations' Organization leading us? Is it an embryo super-state? Its function is to prevent war and promote world justice. Is not world patriotism necessary to undergird it? Is this patriotism already developing?

Readers will remember that several articles on Japan by Mr. Price have lately appeared in these columns.

THE United Nations Organization has been set up and with it we face the future. "Where do we go from here?" is a question many people are asking themselves. Our two world wars have both left us with a world organization on our doorstep. That in itself is siginificant.

The first of these was known as the League of Nations and the second is characterized by a still more indefinite name, organization. The statesmen who saw its necessity and promoted it, hesitated because of isolationist opposition to use a word in the title which would describe its real nature. If we were to throw aside all restraint and choose a word which would not shrink from calling it what it really is, that word would be either state or super-state.

The fact is we do not yet see all that is involved in what has been done. We are being driven by events and by our needs along a certain road and we don't know where we are going. At any rate, after both world wars we were driven in the same direction.

What we have really done is to put the top on the pyramid of government in this world. Our national sovereignty has been abridged. The old unlimited freedom of the national state has gone, let us hope, never to return. The atomic bomb may have done something to make us hurry in finding some means to prevent the use of force by nations, but the super-state was bound to come anyway.

Evolution of Government

Let us take a brief glance at the evolution of government. We begin with the patriarchal family of which the household of Abraham was a good example. Under the sons of Jacob, this family split up into 12 tribes. These however, were reunited under the pressure of hostile peoples into one nation with Saul and David as Kings. Other nations in other parts of the world came into being in much the same way. The evolution of government seemed to stop for a long time when nations came into being.

There were other interesting developments. The Greeks gave the world the democracy of the city state but this kind of organization was suited only to rather small cities where all the people could assemble under one roof. Rome came on with her great Empire but she never hit upon any system of government which would hold her conquests together unless backed by force. The Romans were strong on law, order and organization but they found no way to give the conquered people a say in the administration of the state except by the grant of Roman citizenship, and this did not meet the need.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, government broke up into feudal states and this for many centuries became the ordinary type of government. Then due to the growth of the great towns, influenced by trade and manufacturing, larger national units came into existence and these were usually absolute monarchies. Henry VIII of England and Louis XIV of France were products of this development.

There were, however, two other significant departures in the development of government. The people of Switzerland, with three different nationalities, formed a Republic; and the 13 American states, after declaring their independence from Great Britain, united in a federation to form the United States. From that time the American federation has had a tremendous influence on the development of government. The federation secured at one and the same time state rights and provided for comprehensive national unity.

This was a great insight and was to be used to a large extent by the British when their dominions developed into nationhood. If Rome had hit upon this method and effectively carried it out she might have been existing today. By the use of the principle of federation it became possible to have a unified government over a wide area and still give local autonomy to the different states.

The 18th and 19th centuries saw the formation of federations and kingdoms of one kind and another. The German states came together under the leadership of Prussia, and Italy also achieved a union. A similar result was achieved in Japan and the great giant China labored clumsily to bring about a national unity in that vast land.

Economic Unity

Before, however, these various unions were completely worked out world economic unity under the stimulus of rapid communications was achieved. The harmonious working of this unity was hampered by the fact that the world was yet divided into many states, some large and some small, each one claiming for itself unlimited sovereignty.

What the economic situation demanded was some kind of political unity. The forces under the control of some of the great states and their allies became exceedingly powerful, and preparations for war or defence were made on an enormous scale. Ambitious nations, born to rule, as they thought, saw an opportunity to seize for themselves world power and thus secure for their race world dominance.

While, within national boundaries, law and justice were being well administered, anarchy prevailed in the relations between nations. Never did the feudal lords gaze at each other from their castle ramparts more ferociously than did the great nations of the world from behind their warships and piles of munitions. In August 1914 the peace was broken and the first world war became a red blotch on history's pages.

The rampart thrown up by the victors in that conflict to prevent further wars was the League of Nations. Unfortunately the United States which played such a great part in launching the League of Nations refused to have any part in it and the League did not have sufficient power and cohesion to perform its functions. While it was an important experiment in world government its machinery proved cumbersome and slow. Nations did not trust it sufficiently to let go their national securities on which they had hitherto relied.

The result was the return to world anarchy and the second world war was upon us. We might have thought that the victor nations having once tried a world organization and found it wanting would have turned to some other method of achieving peace and unity in the world but they did not do that. On the contrary, they produced a much tighter world organization backed by immediately available force designed to prevent aggression and to remove from the world all kinds of injustice.

In order to accomplish that purpose it was necessary to take away from nations, large and small, their hitherto acknowledged right to make war. That is, we have bridged national sovereignty and vested power in the newly formed body known as the United Nations Organization.

Apex on Pyramid

What we have really done is taken an important step in the development of government just as important as the use of federation. We have put the apex on the pyramid of government. In a federation the various states are bound together into a larger unity with a central government which has limited power.

In the United Nations organization, the new super-state so far has been given very limited powers but in

Peace of Mind at Modest Cost

Even though your estate is not large you can enjoy the peace of mind which comes from knowing that your affairs are safely in the competent hands of this corporation. Indeed, in many instances, we have been able through our administration to effect savings many times greater than the costs involved. Ask for our booklets on Wills, Insurance Trusts, Living Trusts and Management Service.

CAPITAL TRUST CORPORATION LIMITED

MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO

They have what it takes!

THE RECORD speaks for itself. Generation after generation... son, father, grandfather... demand Dack's shoes. They must be right. Dack's has gone on making shoes for over a hundred years. Dack's must have what it takes—because the Dack name is the hallmark of quality in men's shoes today across Canada.

Dack's SHOES FOR MEN

SHOPS AND AGENCIES IN PRINCIPAL CANADIAN CITIES

THE FUTURE BELONGS TO THOSE WHO PREPARE FOR IT

Is yours an "average family"?

Of course not . . . because the "average family" doesn't really exist! According to the figures of the 1941 Canadian census, there are 4.57 persons in the average family—1.72 of this number being children.

Hopes and dreams aren't "average" either—yet what each individual family wants from life is more or less the same. Health, love, congenial surroundings, a good future with financial security . . . these are the foundations for most human happiness.

The Prudential long ago provided a way to help the family establish one of the most important of these foundations. Among the excellent plans Prudential has worked out for family peace of mind is the Prudential Family Income Policy—which gives extra financial protection for twenty years, or until the time when children may become self-supporting. This policy is low in cost and permits a man to provide more generously for his family than he could through many other types of life insurance. Your Prudential representative will be glad to tell you about this practical policy—or others which may suit you better, and to explain the various practical Prudential payment plans. Ask him to call at your home and talk this over—or if you prefer, send in the coupon below.

THE PRUDENTIAL HAS THE STRENGTH OF GIBRALTAR

THE PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
A mutual life insurance company
HOME OFFICE: NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL LEADING CANADIAN CITIES

The Prudential Insurance Company of America, Dept. 1, Newark, New Jersey

Gentlemen: I would like to know more about the Prudential Family Income Policy.

Name........ My age........
Address........
City........ Province........

some respects it has authority over all existing nations. It has a commission to prevent war and to remove the causes of war. "It doth not yet appear what it shall be", but we have launched, for better or for worse, a world government and time alone can tell what will be the outcome.

No government can last long without the backing of the patriotism of its people, neither can the United Nations super state. Patriotism seems to be just an irrational emotion, but it is based all the same on a sense that the nation has value to the individual and is worth fighting for. We fight for Canada and the Empire because it preserves for us certain rights such as liberty and justice which we value.

One difficulty with the League was that we did not give it our full trust. Nations were loath to risk the use of their military force in any place where they did not have a national interest. We were slow in developing a global mind and spirit. The needs of the world have driven us back there again. We are learning that aggression anywhere in the world cannot be overlooked. Whether our immediate national interests seem to be concerned or not.

Patriotism like government itself is not a static but an ever-expanding thing. To use a well known example Scotland and England, which for a long time had been enemies, formed a union which became necessary for their own protection. The American States found union necessary for their protection. It is so all over the world.

Patriotism is not a mere sentiment —as has already been explained, it rests on the fact that the nation has value to the individual. The Scotsman did not surrender his devotion to the land of the heather when Scotland united with England but that union enabled both nations to protect more effectively the things they valued.

No Insuperable Difficulty

There should, therefore, be no insuperable difficulty in extending patriotism to the world super state, for this super state seems to be the only way in which the values we treasure in civilization can be protected. While world patriotism may be slow at first in developing, there is no doubt we will come to feel the same interest in preserving peace in the most remote part of the world as we do when the problem arises near home.

Our Mounted Police feel no less a sense of responsibility when a crime is committed in a remote part of our vast territory than if it took place in one of our large cities. We will surely come to be interested in seeing that justice is done to peoples everywhere in the world, for it is only in that way that we can lay a sure foundation for peace.

The example of the American federation has been of great value in pointing the way to our latest step in world government, but so has that strange organization known as the British Empire. Some one has called it a plum pudding because it contains within itself so many different races of people and forms of government. There are within the Empire the independent dominions and, at the other end of the scale, the crown colonies which are governed by appointees from the British government. In between these two extremes is India striving to reach dominion status or complete independence.

To hold all of these different states together in one great Empire is a marvellous thing and gives us hope that, in spite of the fact that the culture and political development of the various peoples of the world are very different, it is possible to bring them all together under one great world unity.

It is well for us that we expect great things of the United Nations organization and learn to rely upon it. In time it will develop in our souls a sense of patriotism akin to what we feel for our own country.

Watching wrestling bouts is a → favorite pastime among Indian troops who served in North Africa, Italy and Burma. These two Punjab warriors appear to be evenly matched.

Budding Izaak Waltons are these young anglers who have taken enthusiastically to fishing contests organized in Grovelands Park, Southgate, England, for school children. Perhaps the prizes offered account for the number of keen competitors.

From *Modest* HOME to *Stately* CHURCH

"RADIANT HEATING"

Is the Ultimate in Comfort and Economy for Every Type of Building

There is nothing costly or complicated in the installation of "Radiant Heating." It is the use of Page-Hersey Continuous Weld pipe coils concealed in the floor, wall or ceiling. Warm water circulating through the pipes makes these surfaces large radiating areas. It is practical in all types of buildings, and operates with any type of hot water boiler.

With this advanced method of heating has dawned an era of amazing comfort, economy and CLEANLINESS. Heat pockets that create drafts, dirt areas and stuffiness are entirely eliminated. Because floors, walls and ceilings store up heat, sudden temperature changes are not experienced. Best of all, with this new conception of warmth and comfort, you enjoy substantially lowered fuel bills.

Read about "Radiant Heating." Consult your Architect, Heating Engineer or Contractors. Send for the free booklet!

PAGE-HERSEY
RADIANT HEATING
with CONTINUOUS WELD PIPE

Quick Quiz on
RADIANT HEATING

IS RADIANT HEATING SUITABLE FOR HOUSES WITHOUT BASEMENTS?—Indeed, for this type of house "Radiant Heating" is really the ONLY answer.

WHAT, EXACTLY IS MEANT BY "INVISIBLE"?—Just that it is out of sight and out of the way. You are free to plan any decorating scheme, or arrange furniture any way you please.

WHAT ABOUT HUMIDITY? — Artificial humidifying is not required as is the case with present heating systems which "bake" the air at localized high temperature heating points.

WHAT TEMPERATURE CONTROLS ARE NEEDED?—The majority of installations enjoy the conventional types, although special types for finer control may be used as they are in other types of hot water installations.

WHAT DO EXPERIENCED HEATING ENGINEERS REPORT?—Recently, 1,300 architects and engineers were interviewed and over 900 were definitely favorable to "Radiant Heating."

IS THERE LIKELIHOOD OF CORROSION TROUBLE?—Not any more so than with the piping of any other system. Page-Hersey Continuous-Weld pipe will give perfect satisfaction.

DOES INSTALLATION REQUIRE AN "EXPERT"? No. Any dependable Heating Contractor in co-operation with the architect is quite capable of planning and installing "Radiant Heating."

WILL IT FIT ANY SIZE HOME?—Yes. It is just as effective and efficient in large dwellings as small homes, and in any size of commercial building where the architect or consulting engineer would specify a hot water heating system.

Send for this FREE Booklet!

See how "Radiant Heating" applies in the building you are planning. Read how it can benefit YOU. This well-written, well-illustrated booklet gives detailed information on this most outstanding advancement in modern heating methods. Send for a free copy to:

PAGE-HERSEY TUBES, LIMITED
100 Church Street, Toronto
Canada's Largest Manufacturers of Pipe

PH-45X

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Budget Aims to Avoid Inflation And to Speed Reconversion

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

PUBLIC reaction to the budget is likely to centre upon the measure of relief which it provides from a tax burden which had become highly onerous.

But it deserves some attention also as an interesting experiment in the new use of fiscal policy to modify the prevailing economic forces. The old school will call it unorthodox financing. A comparison of the philosophy of the postwar period 1919-22 or even of the thirties brings out the contrast forcibly.

Imagine a Finance Minister of old, faced with a current deficit of $2,150,000,000 adding another hundred millions to it by deliberate removal of taxes! I take off my hat to Mr. Ilsley for his audacity, which is all the more commendable because he must have begun his apprenticeship as one of the old school of finance.

The Government tackled a rather delicate problem in this budget. It was imperative to begin at once the lifting of tax loads which were destroying incentives, delaying reconversion, and adding costs which would be capitalized into Canada's postwar price system.

This cut had to go deep enough to make a real difference in the level of producers' costs. Yet it had to avoid the danger of releasing a flood of consumer spending or of uncontrolled speculation, because this would rapidly offset any benefit of lower producers' costs by starting a dangerous spiral of inflation.

Then, in forgoing substantial sums of tax receipts, the Minister had to realize that he was perhaps deferring the day of a balanced budget and was loading further fixed charges for interest into the postwar budget. In short, he had to get his effects of stimulation as cheaply as possible.

The proof of the pudding will be in the eating, but it is clear that the Minister and his advisers had a pretty definite idea of what they wanted to do, and took what seemed to be appropriate steps to accomplish it.

Comparisons with the task undertaken by Messrs. White, Drayton and Fielding in 1919-23 cannot be very instructive, because the conditions are so different.

Mr. Ilsley may or may not be an abler Minister than any of these. But there is one outstanding development which cannot be ignored: the Finance Minister of a quarter of a century ago had to prepare his budget almost without technical help, and in a day when the statistics and theory of public finance were both in an elementary stage.

Mr. Ilsley has had the benefit of a group of public finance experts who are probably up to the level of capacity anywhere in the world. And that group in turn has been able to draw from the quite exhaustive studies of Canadian public finance which began when the Bank of Canada set up its Research Branch nearly ten years ago, and which were stimulated by the needs of the Rowell-Sirois Commission and the two subsequent Dominion-Provincial conferences.

Not that the budget is beyond criticism. There are several lines of attack which immediately occur. One of them occurred to the financial critic of the official opposition, J. M. Macdonnell, as he sat there Friday night listening to Mr. Ilsley. He was rather staggered at the continuing astronomical level of cash requirements and public spending on the part of the government.

High Level of Spending

With the end of hostilities in Europe less than two months after the beginning of the fiscal year, and with the whole show over before the middle of the fiscal year, the Government's requirements are still $5,400,000,000, a sum which fell only $300,000,000 from the full—and peak—twelve months of war 1944-45. It will be up to the Government to justify this very high level of spending.

The "retrenchment" school will have plenty of ammunition. But has the Government gone far enough with its experiments in stimulating private enterprise by tax reduction to satisfy the other school, which thinks governments should courageously budget for the cycle and fearlessly slash taxes or spend public money when circumstances require it? From the viewpoint of men like Sir William Beveridge or Alvin C. Hansen, the current budget may be a rather timid compromise, likely to fall between two stools.

Another line of attack is open to the C.C.F., and is almost sure to have been voiced before this letter appears in print. Is the Government not gullible or at best naïve in thinking that private enterprise can be counted upon to revive the civilian economy if given sufficient incentive?

And anyway, is it just and equitable that the "big interests" or "capitalism" should be given free rein to make large profits again, even if incidentally they will provide a large measure of employment in doing so? One can see fertile fields for criticism here, from the south-east corner of the House.

There is one curious cross-current in a budget which otherwise stresses clearing the channels of trade and reducing taxes. That is the increase in the intermediate tariff on three items. Two of them cover steel tubes, wrought and drawn: the other is cut diamonds.

Both of them are frankly protective items. They are to afford some measure of protection from outside competition for industries which either sprang up for the first time during the war or were expanded during the war.

They are not very large increases: the intermediate rate on tubes was 5 per cent on one item and free on another: both are raised to 20 per cent. Cut diamonds were free and were raised to 10 per cent. Steel tubes still enter free under the British preferential rate, and if of a class or kind not made in Canada they bear at most a rate of 5 per cent. So that it cannot be termed a resurgence of high protectionism.

At the same time, these two items stick out rather incongruously in a budget which otherwise serves to clear away a considerable amount of impedimenta from the international boundary between us and the United States.

Looking Ahead

The general effect of the budget speech was enheartening, not so much because of its immediate relief, but because it looked ahead to the possibility of substantially easier days for industry. The excess profits tax was cut only by 20 per cent, leaving it still at 60 per cent—but it was reiterated that the rest would go when practicable.

The corporation tax at 40 per cent was not touched, but there was a strong hint that had it not been for the need of retaining a bargaining position *vis-a-vis* the provinces it would have also been cut. The 16 per cent reduction of personal income tax is obviously the forerunner of further reductions. Some inequities and administrative exasperations are being eliminated.

It would, of course, be a mistake to expect too much in the way of tax cuts, even in the long run. The present reductions of about 12 per cent will pull down tax revenues to an expected $2 billions or so in 1946-47.

How much further can tax revenues be pared before they get down to the needs of a typical postwar budget? Another 20 per cent? Another 30 per cent? The latter would look like a maximum figure, having in mind that Government postwar expenditures will stabilize, in all probability, at something between $1.5 and $2 billions annually.

Chemistry helps to make things Better!

CONSIDER some of the improvements that have come to us through chemistry in recent years.

Our automobiles have run on tires that lasted longer because of rubber chemicals. They have been given new and longer-lasting beauty with better finishes, such as "Duco" and "Dulux". Gears have been case hardened by means of chemicals; and moulded plastic parts have been used for new, attractive interior trim.

Chemistry has given us nylon yarn, too; vastly better paints, varnishes and lacquers for our homes; and light, tough, transparent "Lucite". Chemical research has found a way to make textiles water repellent. The list goes on and on.

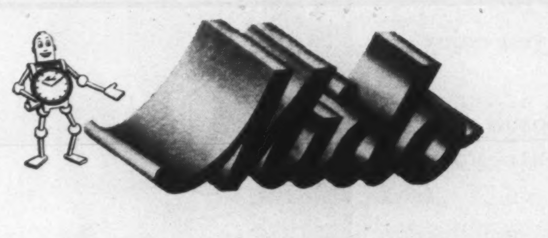
Most assuring of all, is the fact that our chemists are still at work seeking ways to make old products better and to discover new products that will contribute to the welfare and comfort of Canadians in the years to come. *Chemistry never stands still.*

By improving things . . . *Chemistry brings Better Living*

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Serving Canada C-I-L *through Chemistry*

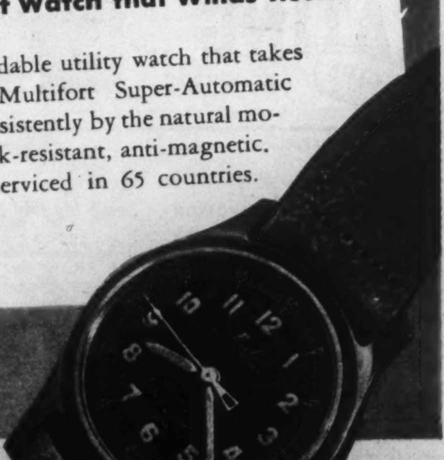
I.M./45-9



MULTIFORT SUPER-AUTOMATIC

The 100% Waterproof Watch that Winds Itself

• The handsome dependable utility watch that takes hard knocks, Mido Multifort Super-Automatic keeps accurate time consistently by the natural motion of your arm. Shock-resistant, anti-magnetic. 17 jewels. Sold and serviced in 65 countries.



ask your jeweller, or write for Illustrated Booklet S 105, to MIDO 410 St. Peter St., Montreal, Que.

This must not happen again

● Canada's debt to her fighting men cannot be repaid. The years they have given to win victory are lost to them. Six years of war deprived them of opportunities to lay the foundations of careers in education, business, the trades and professions.

The Ninth Victory Loan will provide the money to help compensate our returning men for the years—the opportunities—they sacrificed. Never again shall veterans of war be forced to beg for bare subsistence . . . Never again!

Canada's comprehensive program of rehabilitation will cost many millions. Men and women must be trained, equipped and directed into farming, factories, business and professions. The sick need hospitalization, the maimed pensions. All receive gratuities. Re-establishment credits too must be paid.

The opportunity is yours to help—to ease in part the heavy burden of lost years and opportunities sacrificed for their country—for YOU.

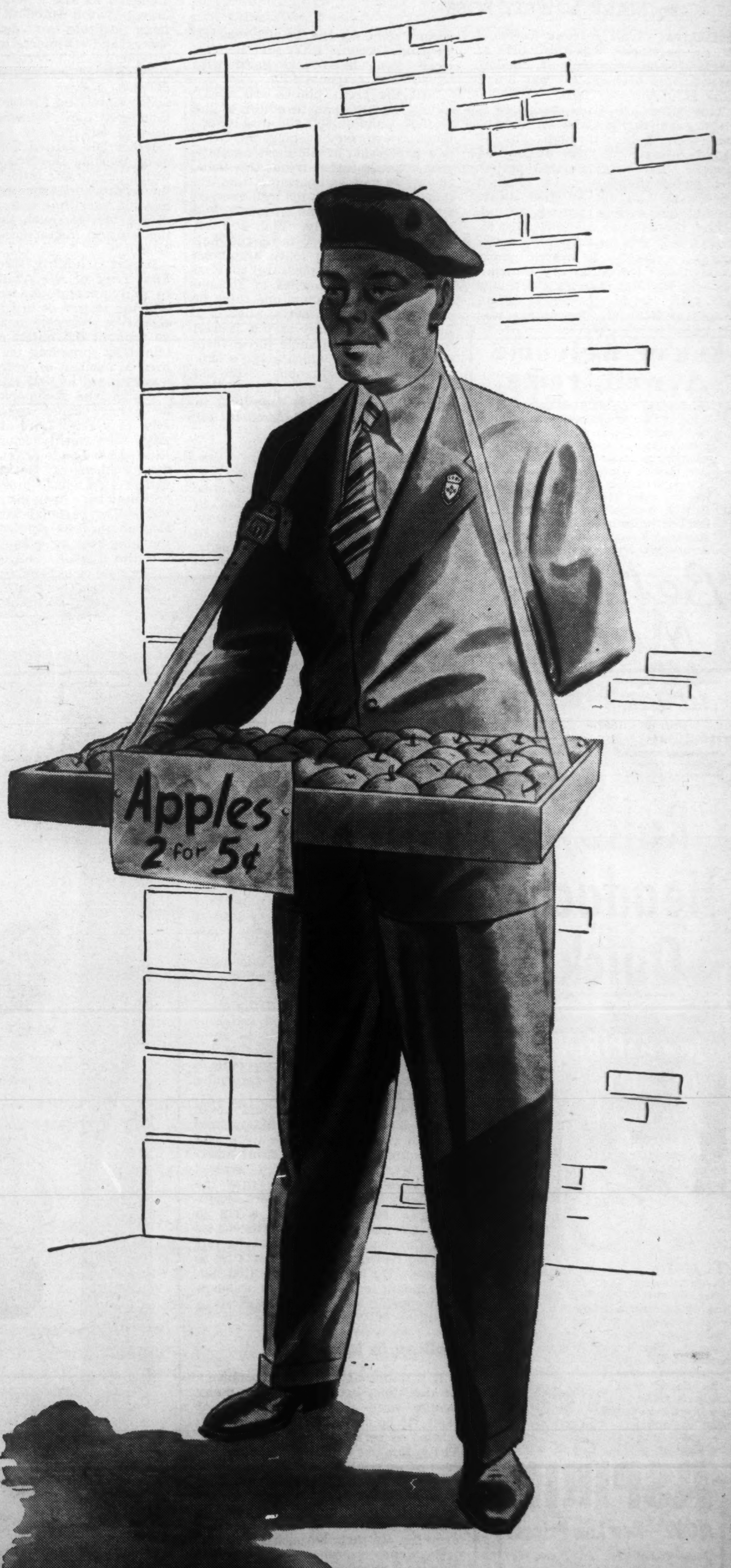
Help our homecoming fighting men bridge the gulf between war and peace. Put your savings into Victory Bonds . . . the finest investment you can make. Remember, by helping them you help yourself, too.

SPONSORED BY

McCORMICK'S makers of
JERSEY CREAM SODAS
Canada's favourites for over 80 years
LONDON, CANADA

Sign Your Name for Victory

BUY VICTORY BONDS



THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Best of All Possible Worlds All In One Bound Collection

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE best of all possible worlds, I am convinced, was the world of England, and especially of London, as it existed between January 6 and June 29, in the year 1889.

The dates are fixed precisely if rather arbitrarily, because I have just been going through an old bound volume of the *Illustrated London News* covering that period. The awful thunder of the French Revolution had finally died away, leaving not even a mutter behind, though the Journal acknowledged its historicity by sending its artist across the Channel to stretch the exhibits in the Revolutionary Museum —it was the Revolution's Centenary that year. As for the world ahead, it was inviolable. The nation was secure at home, the Empire was expanding abroad. Piety and Benevolence went hand and hand with wealth and respectability.

"All the great houses are open," writes the enthusiastic editor of the Ladies' Column. "Balls and receptions crowd every evening, the Drive is a procession of the most magnificent horseflesh that treads the globe. It's all so gay, so charming, this life that runs so fast on the well-greased wheels of wealth and leisure." And she adds contentedly, "Who will tell the working girl, or the struggling young man, of the foiled ambitions and monotony of pleasure that so many of these favorites of fortune feel? Nay, why should one think of such things in the fact of such brilliant seeming? Only that it is well to recall to the humble those facts of human nature which make a simple truth and no humbug of the old saying "Wealth is Not Happiness"; albeit it *is* humbug to deny that in its measure money affords means for happiness."

Living in God's Pocket

They lived, those happy Victorians, almost literally in God's pocket, in a state of pure obliviousness; cosy, secure and beatific. There were, to be sure, the Needy. But the Needy, in the *Illustrated London News* merely existed to provide the flattering setting for the acts recorded in the Benevolence column. Or they furnished inspiration for the artists of the period, one of whose studies "The Welcome Visitor" occupies a full page here. The Welcome Visitor is shown approaching a wretched doorway with her hamper. Two ragged urchins play in the doorway and a harassed mother holding a baby appears in the background. The visitor is very rich, very beautiful and very kind. The family is very poor and overwhelmingly grateful. The hamper looks very small.

There was to be sure some hint of agricultural unrest, but this was gaily laughed off by the weekly columnist, James Payn. "I am waiting for the name and address of the agricultural laborer who returned the farmer's shilling on the ground that he could not conscientiously take it as he had received his weekly wage in full," writes Mr. Payn. "If he could only be discovered this 'agricultural difficulty' would surely be half over. We should for the first time see 'the other side of the question' presented by one of the Employed themselves; but it is absolutely necessary that we *should* see him, or at the least a stereopticon slide of him, in the act of returning his shilling".

As for labor unrest, it had never apparently touched that happy land though rumors of trouble were just beginning to be reported from America. Mr. Andrew Carnegie arrived and with him the story that the Pittsburg Steel-Workers were organizing a strike, following a cut in their weekly wage. When interviewed Mr. Carnegie indicated that he left the settlement of these affairs to others. He himself, he pointed out, was busily engaged at the moment in preparing a paper on The Responsibilities of Wealth.

Rolling in Money

It was one of the graver problems of the time, because so very many people were wealthy. Not all of them, to be sure took their responsibilities as seriously as Mr. Carnegie. The columnist of the *News* cites the case of an opulent acquaintance who was asked what he did with all his money. "I roll in it," he replied happily. A great many of them, it seemed, indulged in this agreeable exercise. In their barouches and victorias and broughams they rolled away to receptions, conversaziones, charity bazaars and state balls. Some of them, more thoughtful, rolled up to the House of Commons to hear Mr. Gladstone speak on the Parnell question or on Irish Home Rule, or to listen to Sir Charles Beresford attacking the First Lord of the Admiralty on the shocking unpreparedness of the British fleet.

"I hold that the Government should first lay down a definite standard for the Fleet," Sir Charles urged, "which standard should be a force capable of defending our shores and commerce together with a punctual and certain delivery of our food-supplies, against the fleets of two Powers combined, one of which should be France"; and as he thundered Lord Randolph Churchill listened and "vainly endeavored to smother his satisfaction by assiduously twisting the ends of his moustache. . ." "Of the latter noble Lord," the recorder mischievously notes, "it may be said that nothing seems to afford him so much satisfaction as the political misfortunes of his best friends."

It was a mighty speech; but the First Lord of the Admiralty, rising to reply, gracefully declined to accept the matter as urgent. The Fleet *should* be stronger, he admitted, but he thought the object might be obtained by spreading the expenditure over a number of years. For this was England in 1889 when the world was rich and solid and secure and no danger could seem immediate even to a First Lord of the Admiralty. The weekly columnist of the *Illustrated London News* dismissed the problem of National Defence with a quip whose prophetic quality he would have been the last to recognize. The national weapon of the English race, he pointed out, wasn't the long-bow or even the rifle. It was the Englishman's umbrella.

The note of expanding Empire was everywhere. There are pictures of the relief of Suakin, of the Looshai Expedition, of the Campaign against the Chin Tribes in Upper Burma, of the trouble (later happily settled) in the Yaw country. There are also sternly worded but jubilant reports of the success of this or that expedition, and the punitive measures against hostile tribes that brought this or that campaign to a successful conclusion. The Empire note sounds even in the advertisements. "During the late Afghan war we were before Kandahar and were reconnoitring the enemy's position with Colonel M-'s splendid cavalry regiment, when to our amazement, the Colonel produced a bottle of Eno's Fruit Salts. "Take," he said, "an old soldier's advice." So to please him we did. We emptied the bottle. We certainly slept soundly that night and woke fresh as paint. Two days after the Colonel said at mess, "You fellows laughed at me about Eno's Fruit Salts. But it was mainly through that stuff I gave you you did such splendid work that day. I never felt better and so did the officers of my regiment and we were ready to encounter half-a-dozen Ayooks."

First Electric Trams

With Empire, of course, went Progress, the companion-ideal of the Nineteenth Century. Count de Lesseps was finishing plans for the Panama Canal. The Eiffel Tower had just been completed. An electric tram service, the first in Europe, had recently been inaugurated in Northfleet. And far away in Japan the Emperor had publicly promulgated the New Constitution, which provided for the Japanese Empire an extended franchise, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and two Houses of Parliament.

It is possible that the world of the *Illustrated London News* existed only for the people who produced it and the happy breed who read it and figured in its pages. But for these it was solid, inviolable and eternal. The outside world, though equipped with wealth and leisure itself, was admitted only on sufferance and even in the sufferance there was sometimes a querulous note. The happy breed, it was clear, would have been happier if left entirely to themselves. "The list of women born and 'raised' in the States who are holding important places in English society now because married to Englishmen of importance is becoming formidable," writes the editor of the ladies' column. In a later column however she noted with approval that transatlantic visitors planning a drawing room debut were willing to consult the professional experts who gave lessons in drawing-room deportment; how to kiss the Royal hand "without rubbing it with the nose" and how to master the rearward kick of a four-foot train while backing from the Royal presence. At the same time she was obviously unsettled by the composure of American debutantes who "are able to look Her Majesty well in the face without flinching."

The leather binding of the *Illustrated London News* is beginning to powder into brown dust. But the rich procession of life still emerges from every one of its yellowing pages. It is a world so confident of its own invulnerability that one feels it must still exist in some other dimension of time; so that a visitor gifted with second sight might catch, beyond the broken and shabby London of today, a gimpse of that other London, passing stately and slow, sheathed against time by the complacency of the ages and mounted on the very best horseflesh that ever trod the globe.

You're welcome ...well, come

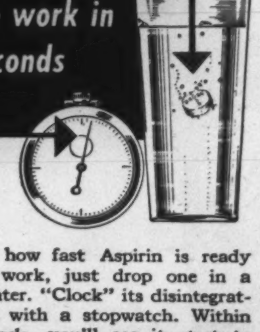
Belmont calling old friends and newcomers to the rare enjoyment of life under skies of blue where cool sea breezes blow. Canadians like Belmont, its courteous service, fine cuisine, likeable clientele and whirl of gaiety and outdoor sports or tranquil rest and quiet. The choice is yours. Bermuda's unspoiled and Belmont's still best in Bermuda. Travel by air or boat. Ask your local Travel Agent, or write the Manager, Bermuda.

Belmont Manor AND GOLF CLUB in Bermuda

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE:
Mrs. Louise Girvan, Bermuda Hotels Inc., 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Phone WA. 7552.

Relieve Headache Quick!

Take ASPIRIN
It's ready to go to work in 2 seconds



To *prove* how fast Aspirin is ready to go to work, just drop one in a glass of water. "Clock" its disintegrating action with a stopwatch. Within *two seconds*, you'll see it start to disintegrate. It does the same in your stomach. That's why it stops headaches so quickly.
Get Aspirin today!
The "Bayer" cross on each tablet is your guarantee that it's Aspirin.

ASPIRIN
NOW—New Low Prices!
Pocket box of 12s . . . . only 18c
Economy bottle of 24 . . . only 29c
Family size of 100 . . . only 79c

THE SCIENCE FRONT

Freedom in Scientific Research Not Likely For Long Time Yet

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

SCIENCE is in a quandary. It faces a period in which there will be severe limitations upon its operations in the post-war period. Science may have to continue on a war basis for a long time. In the interest of national welfare, science surrendered everything that made it a free institution, and, in the matter of progress and benefits conferred on humanity, the most successful of human institutions. The way back to that situation appears to be blocked.

The ethical code of science calls for complete disclosure of all knowledge gained and the quickest possible dissemination of this knowledge. Under war conditions practically all research was forced onto a basis of regimentation in which the work of the scientists was directed to tasks of immediate importance as determined by military authorities. Freedom of research was practically completely eliminated.

Publication of results of researches for war purposes was banned entirely. Scientists became less than anonymous cogs in a machine—even the machine was invisible to the general public.

Error and Secrecy Evils

Scientists recognize just two devils —error and secrecy. These are the factors most potent in destroying free scientific research. Error can exist only in an atmosphere of secrecy. In war research scientists working on single projects in the same laboratory were forbidden to communicate with each other. One of the solid foundations on which the structure of science has been built has been free and quick communication between scientists so that each one's work may be under constant checkup by others and each may have the benefit of all others' criticism and suggestions.

Now that science has made the atomic bomb available to the military departments, it is likely to become enslaved to this development in exactly the same way as the military forces are. Once having created and used it, the project cannot be dropped but must be developed to ever greater potentialities, for every scientist knows the release of atomic energy from uranium is just a scratch on the surface of the great mass of developments that will take place in this field. The military authorities, like the scientists, are both hopeful and fearful that such is the case.

Not a single new scientific development has come out of war activities; all have been engineered developments of pre-war scientific researches. It is not the purpose of war departments to create new scientific knowledge but to apply to their purposes that which is available. Scientific discoveries require long periods of research, and time is not available for this type of work in war periods.

Free Research Essential

If new discoveries in the atomic-energy field are to be created to meet the next requirements of the military authorities, a period of completely free scientific research is essential. The uranium process probably will be completely obsolete in another year. What will take its place cannot be determined now by a conference of even our top-ranking scientists. This was discovered by the military authorities early in the atomic-bomb project when major dependence was placed upon plans drawn up within inter-governmental departments and minor attention was paid to the free-lance scientists in the universities.

For any new discoveries to be useful for military applications, complete secrecy is required until after new weapons based on them have been developed and used. There is no way of knowing in advance just which new development will prove to have military importance. Discoveries of ten years ago that seemed to have no practical application proved to be extremely important in the atomic-bomb development.

This situation makes it impossible to determine what new scientific research in the whole field of atomic physics will be of military importance and, if the needs of the military are to be served, this means that practically all significant developments in this field must be kept secret for a prolonged period. The world situation makes it essential that this be done and this means that science cannot go back to its former state of free research and quick and complete disclosure of its findings. Science will remain linked unavoidably to military requirements and a science limited in any way means a science that has started to deteriorate and decay. The nature of free science requires a free world in which to survive.

On National Basis

Even on a national basis a free science within the United States becomes almost an impossibility if its major fields of activity are on a secrecy basis. On the other hand, if science does not give its fullest effort, under all necessary limitation, to maintaining the existing supremacy of the United States in atomic-energy weapons—and there will be many types of them in the future—all freedom in this country may disappear under the advances of other aggressor nations which suppressed freedom of research to gain leadership in the atomic-energy field.

It is desirable for the country to enter as soon as possible on an atomic-energy basis for its peace-time activities from every point of view and this requires an extensive research program which would be very likely to result in discoveries of military value and which also most likely would be aided by knowledge now held as military secrets.

Scientists, particularly those in the major fields of physics and chemistry, are, therefore, in a tough spot concerning present and future operations and so are the universities and commercial laboratories with which they are associated.

WHOOP-LA TALK

TEXAS is one of God's greatest and most gratifying experiments. When God created Texas He did so with the mischievous intention of providing men who had no fear of Him, if only they could conquer it, with an empire of their own of stupendous wealth and unbounded opportunity. Thus Texas was His challenge to the tall, the tough, and the ugly to come and get it.

Owen P. White in "Texas"

GROUP INSURANCE

ACCIDENT — SICKNESS — HOSPITALIZATION — SURGICAL

(BENEFITS FOR DEPENDENTS CAN BE PROVIDED)

PLANS DESIGNED TO FIT THE PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS OF ANY ORGANIZATION

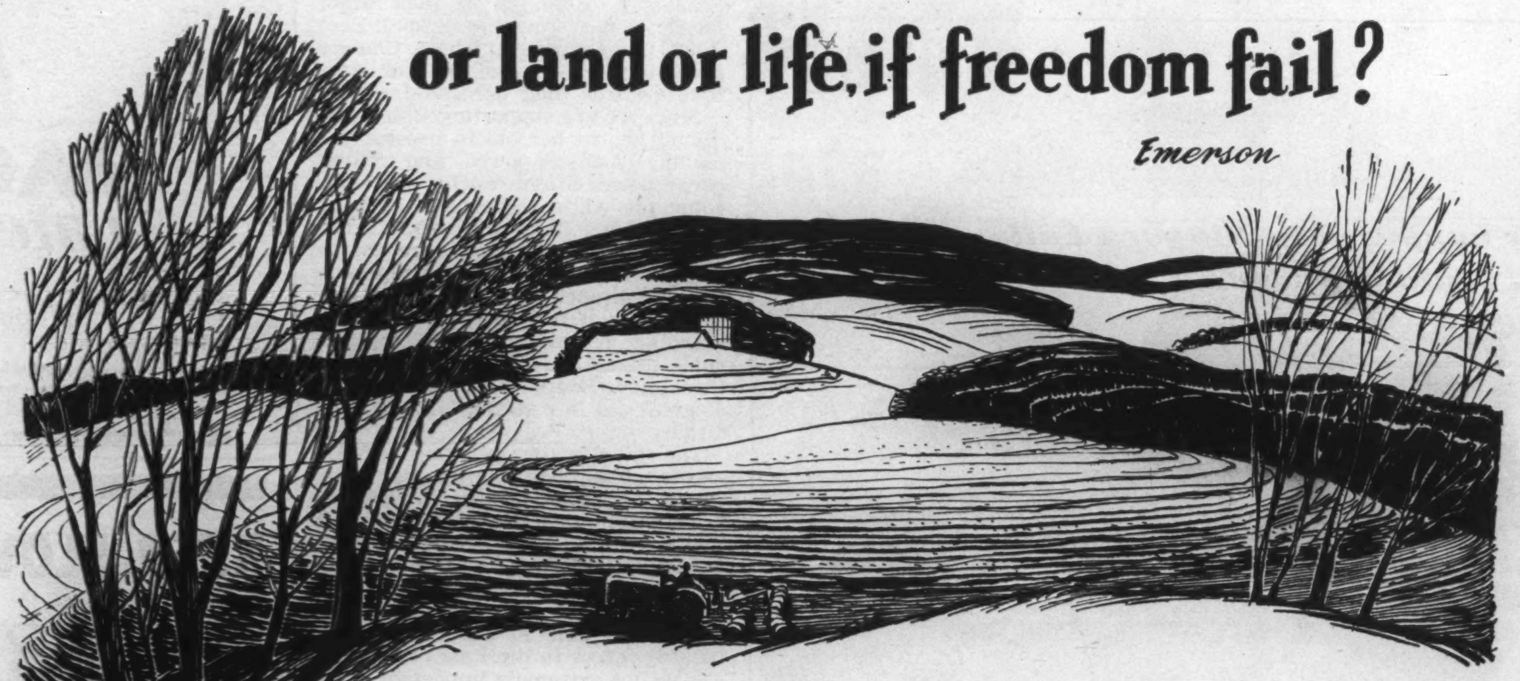
MUTUAL BENEFIT HEALTH AND ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION

34 KING ST E. TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

"THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE HEALTH AND ACCIDENT COMPANY IN THE WORLD"

For what avail the plow or sail— or land or life, if freedom fail?

Emerson



THE fighting is over—and peace has at last come to a war-weary world.

But the cost of freedom is high—in precious young lives lost, in countless casualties suffered. This is the time when we must do all in our power to make our dearly-won freedom secure, and repay our debt to those who have suffered and sacrificed in freedom's cause.

Our armies of occupation must be maintained. Those who were wounded and disfigured in battle must receive the best medical attention and hospital care we can provide. Thousands returning from overseas must be successfully established in civilian life.

Yes—to those who fought in our behalf the cost of freedom was high—but how little it is for us who are only asked to *lend* our money.

It's a big objective set for the Ninth Victory Loan. But freedom's cause must not fail—so let us show our thanks in a practical and substantial way by buying more Victory Bonds than we ever did before.

Sign Your Name for Victory

Buy VICTORY BONDS

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY LIMITED

THE WORLD TODAY

Difficulties of White Man's Return To Indo-China and the Indies

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE nationalistic agitation and violence which we are witnessing in French Indo-China and the Netherlands Indies cannot come as a surprise to anyone who has considered the problems of the white man's return to South-East Asia. Four years of Japanese propaganda of "Asia for the Asiatics", four years during which the natives have seen the white men driven out in headlong flight or held under their eyes as prisoners of an Asiatic people, have sharply intensified the nationalist movements which existed in milder forms before the war.

And if the white man now returns at last as victor in the struggle it has not escaped the notice of the Asians—the Japs have seen to this—that it took a combination of the most powerful white nations on earth, with China, to defeat a single Asiatic power. There can be no doubt that, to tens of millions in this part of the world, 1942 has come to mean to them the end of an era, the era of white supremacy in Asia.

It would not do, however, to neglect the factors weighing the other side of the balance. If the Japs proved the new strength of Asia, and showed how the whites could be beaten and humiliated, and if their propaganda of "Asia for the Asiatics" and "Co-prosperity" brought many nationalists in Indo-China and the Indies to welcome their advent and attempt collaboration with them, their occupation rule was deeply disillusioning.

With their arrogance and their nasty habit of face-slapping and pushing natives off the sidewalks, they showed that there could be Asiatics who considered themselves superior to other Asiatics, just as the white man had. And with their utter lack of real sympathy for the occupied populations, and their urgent economic need which grew as their situation worsened, the Japs showed these people that they could be exploited by fellow-Asiatics far worse than by Europeans. It is a certainty that in many areas, by the end of the Jap occupation the former white rule appeared as a vision of the "good old days" and ensured a warm welcome for the returning whites.

So it was in Malaya. Indeed the experience here must have come as a surprise to many whose ideas of the situation were formed mainly by the dispatches of Cecil Brown and other American correspondents, written during the height of the debacle of 1942 and with little previous experience of the area.

The fact is that the British have been received back with the greatest warmth and that observers travelling freely through the country not only find themselves in no personal danger but have uncovered innumerable instances of the constancy of the population and its aid and sympathy for our prisoners throughout the period of white humiliation.

Why Malaya Is Quiet

There are three main reasons for this situation in Malaya. The first is that British rule had been much better than portrayed by the last-minute observers. The Malayan population enjoyed the highest level of prosperity and was the most contented in all South-East Asia. The second is the high proportion of Chinese in Malaya and especially in Singapore. Here, as in their other large colonies throughout South-East Asia, the attitude of these Chinese is mainly determined by our attitude towards their homeland, China.

Since we are supporting China and aiding her in her bid to become the leading Asiatic power and fourth great power of the world, they welcome the white reoccupiers back as allies, rather than masters. If the British and Dutch show care not to reassert any claim to white superiority—the French never have had this attitude, and it is perhaps the outstanding feature of their colonial rule—these local Chinese populations throughout South-East Asia could be of great aid in restoring orderly conditions.

The third factor operating in Malaya is undoubtedly the prestige with which the British return, in convincing strength, undefeated at home, and now one of the three great victorious world powers, compared to the weakness of the French and Dutch, only emerging from occupation themselves and able to send small and belated forces to the East. "Face" is always an extremely important matter in the Far East. By his flight, or his humiliation in Jap prison camps, the white man has lost face greatly; but the British are able to recover some of theirs more quickly than the others.

The Trouble In Java

The Netherlands Indies, or more properly Java, which is much its most highly-populated and highly-developed island, is getting most of the attention in our press these days. This is partly because of a special interest of the Americans in this richest colonial area of the world, and partly because of the pretensions of the Javanese nationalist Soekarno to be the leader of a large and genuine independence movement.

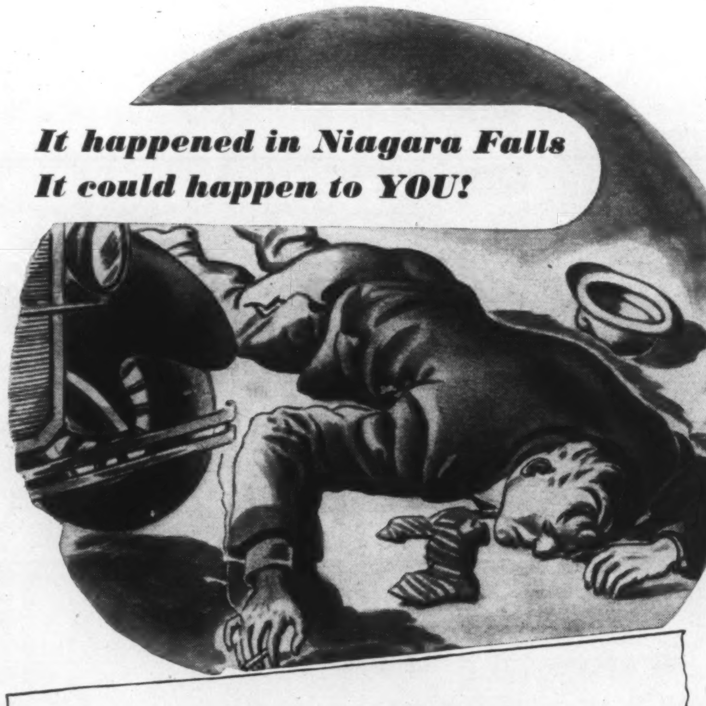
His claims bear some looking into. For neither the independence movement in Java nor Dr. Soekarno himself are sudden or mysterious manifestations. There has long been an independence movement in Java, aided by the very success of the Dutch in educating the population and by the lightness of their ruling hand. For these reasons it was an essentially moderate movement, and one to which the Dutch made steady concessions, though, as is nearly always the case not quite ample or ready enough concessions.

Soekarno's place in this movement was well over towards the radical wing. There was nothing so much wrong in that by itself. But on one occasion before the war, when he was imprisoned, he offered to the Dutch authorities to betray his party comrades if they would let him out, and let him work with them. They turned down the deal.

The Japanese were not so fastidious, and during the occupation Soekarno had ample chance to prove his opportunism and demagoguery. He became the chief collaborator, or quisling, of the Indies. Before the war he had written a book "Indonesia Accuses" which showed his bitter enmity to the United States. During the occupation his systematic preachment of hatred against the Allies was as systematically monitored by the Federal Communications Commission at its Pacific listening posts.

His favorite slogan was: "America we shall iron out; England we shall break open with a crow-bar." The Netherlands, he apparently thought, was already finished. In 1943 he made a pilgrimage to Tokyo to pay homage to the Emperor, and was decorated on this occasion with the Order of the Sacred Treasure (Second Class). Later he broadcast that his forces would fight alongside the Japs in case of an Allied landing.

In July, 1944, when the tide had turned with Saipan and Normandy,



Accident Victim Seriously Injured!

Parking his car, the visitor to Niagara Falls crossed the street to buy cigarettes. Contentedly puffing a cigarette, he started back to his car. But he NEVER made it! With a scream of ineffective brakes, an ancient motor car ran him down.

• • •

It cost $2,022.98 before the visitor was through with hospitals, doctors, nurses, and time lost from business, plus other costs of a serious accident. The driver of the car couldn't pay. He had neither insurance, money nor assets.

But the man's *own* low-cost British Northwestern "Star" Accident policy took care of this — just as a "Star" policy would safeguard *you.*

Investigate . . . compare . . . this remarkable accident protection for yourself. You will then understand why so many people "insure with British Northwestern."

The above claim is recorded as Claim No. OA72 in the Company's records.

British Northwestern
Fire Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO, ONTARIO

MOVADO
calendograf

GIVES A DIRECT READING OF THE MONTH, THE DATE, THE HOUR, THE MINUTE AND THE SECOND

WRITE FOR FULLY DESCRIPTIVE BROCHURE

In Canada—Movado Watch Agency
36 Toronto St., Toronto

In U.S.A.—Movado Watch Agency Inc.
610 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

KEEP FLOWERS *lovely* LONGER *with* FLORALIFE

FLOWERS! What woman does not respond to their beauty and emotional appeal. And now FLORALIFE — an amazing new discovery will give your flowers an extra lease of life — keep them fresh and blooming longer than ever! Not only does FLORALIFE prolong life, but retards wilting, prevents fading, and maintains fragrance. Gone too, is the tedious business of changing water or recutting stems daily. With FLORALIFE you merely add water or more solution to replace that lost by evaporation . . . no need to avoid warm rooms, direct sunshine or drafts.

MAKE THIS TEST — FLORALIFE is the answer to every flower lover's dream. For an interesting comparison place several blooms in a vase of plain water and then some flowers in a vase with FLORALIFE. Notice the surprising difference after several days. Next time you buy flowers, remember to say "And a package of FLORALIFE!" Always keep a package handy for your flower decorations.

Sole Distributors in Canada

DALE ESTATE LIMITED, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

AT ALL GOOD FLORISTS

Distributors for
DALE
Autographed
ROSES

'Phone ELgin 9286 - 9287 - 9288

SIMMONS and SON
LIMITED
350 YONGE STREET AT ELM

ERNEST S. SIMMONS, President and Managing Director
Flowers may be Telegraphed anywhere—anytime—guaranteed

he declared that he and his followers would continue to cooperate with Japan even if she were defeated, and that he was convinced the Japs had been right in this war. In November he caused the effigies of Roosevelt and Churchill to be burned in derision in Batavia. (It is perhaps significant that he didn't include Queen Wilhelmina.) Even in August of this year he still proclaimed that he would continue to fight alongside Japan.

Now we come to the story of the launching of his "independent Indonesian state." This has been aptly described as a Japanese political delayed-action mine, to give the Europeans as much trouble as possible in restoring their position in Asia. Almost identical procedure was followed in Indo-China, and in sponsoring the "Free India" movement and army under Chandra Bose, and by the same instigator, Count Terauchi.

The Quisling, Soekarno

When the Japs began to foresee eventual defeat, in the middle of 1944, they set up a "preparatory commission" to establish Indonesian independence, and named Soekarno head of it. This summer, just before their collapse, the Japanese officially disassociated themselves from the independence movement, and placed Indonesian collaborators in all the high administrative offices which Japs had filled up to that time.

Three days after the dropping of the atomic bomb Terauchi summoned Soekarno to Saigon, and ordered him to accept immediate independence! Soekarno returned to Batavia, and declared Indonesian independence a few days after the Jap surrender. To complete the well-staged plot, the Jap troops in Java then fought a number of sham battles against Soekarno's forces, in which they invariably "lost" their arms.

Soekarno claims, as do all such pretenders, to represent the overwhelming majority of Indonesians — of whom there are nearly 50 millions in Java alone. The most valuable commentary I have seen on this claim is by another Indonesian leader, presently living in San Francisco. The report appeared in the *Christian Science Monitor*, which, characteristically, has covered this whole situation more basically than any other American paper.

This leader states that Soekarno's following would not number more than 200,000 or 300,000. He recalls that Indonesians rejected Soekarno's leadership before the war, when they forced him out of the Partai Nationale Indonesia, which he had helped to form, for advocating a policy of complete non-cooperation with the Dutch.

Though himself exiled by the Dutch, this unnamed leader considers such a policy as economic suicide for Indonesia. In the Congress of Indonesians at Batavia in 1939, he says, the overwhelming majority were in favor of seeking a maximum of social, political and economic independence within the Dutch governmental framework. This he considers to be "the most advantageous" to Indonesians; all they want is an equal voice in framing policy. In 1942 Queen Wilhelmina announced such a policy of autonomy for the Indies.

An independent American expert on the Netherlands Indies, Dr. J. A. C. Fagginger Auer, of Harvard, summarizes the Indonesian situation in this manner. The desire for freedom on the part of the Indonesians is a natural one. No one opposes it, least of all the Dutch Government. Long before the war it had decided to grant to the Indies dominion status. But a change of such magnitude cannot be brought about on short notice, especially when the nation to be "freed" consists of 150 ethnic groups, more divided in language and culture than the groups in British India.

In this situation, it is the Dutch who have been the integrating factor, and far from disturbing a well-organized society through their interference, they have set up a measure of order in otherwise highly chaotic conditions. For 80 years they have given the Indies an excellent administration (and this is very widely admitted). "Between 1870 and 1937 the population of Java tripled, while at the same time the per capita wealth increased. It follows that there can have been no exploitation."

"The Indonesians," Dr. Auer concludes, "are not an oppressed race which must be rescued from evil treatment with all possible speed. They are a nation which as yet has not learned that any political change, no matter how desirable in itself, requires patience and wisdom if it is to be durable, and above all a due regard for all the factors involved.

There is much less information on developments in Indo-China, where the situation is in itself not so clearly defined. The territory is so sharply divided that an Annamese nationalist spokesman in Paris declared a few days ago that he was solely interested in the three coastal states of Cochin-China, Annam and Tonkin-China (running from south to north), and didn't care what happened to the interior states of Cambodia and Laos.

Indo-China Less Clear

And within the insurgent states there are two opposing independence movements. The one which has had most publicity, the Viet Minh, with which the British are contending at Saigon, was sponsored and armed, like Soekarno's Indonesians, by the Japanese commander, Count Terauchi, who had his headquarters here. It is also in control of Hanoi, to the north, in the area assigned to Chinese occupation, and has not yet been disturbed by the Chinese, though they appear to be sponsoring a rival group, Viet Nam.

The latter has been given control of several cities near the Chinese border. Its leader, Nguyen Hai Than, declares that his party was fostered by the Kuomintang Party of China, and is to be the "Kuomintang of Indo-China." He denounces the Viet Minh leader at Hanoi as a "Communist dictator."

There is thus perhaps more danger in the Indo-Chinese situation from a conflict of French and Chinese national aims, than from the local agitation for independence. Throughout the years of her own inequality in dealing with the Western powers, China's policy was one of encouraging independence movements in other Asiatic countries. She naturally has a particular interest in neighboring Indo - China, where, in addition, European rule was at its shoddiest in the period of French decline before the war and Vichyite collaboration during the war. No doubt this collaborationist episode has damaged the French cause in Indo-China far more than the Dutch cause suffered in the Indies.

A good many French at home believe that Indo-China might as well be written off. Few of them knew it by first-hand anyway, as the French are notoriously a stay-at-home people. But General de Gaulle and the more vocal and empire-minded French are by no means disposed to retreat so easily. Sharply criticizing Chinese actions in the north, they have offered Indo-China a new federal government, with full autonomy under dominion status.

From all indications to date, the efforts of the French to re-establish control of Indo-China will have an unfriendly press on this continent and in Britain, where the use of British troops to "suppress freedom" has been taken badly. Judgment must depend in the end on how genuine the independence movements in Indo-China prove to be, and what proportion of the population welcomes the French back and wishes to work out autonomy under their guidance. It is notable that even the Viet Nimh leader speaking in Paris said that French health authorities and technicians would be welcomed and needed.

What right have the European powers to reassert their interest in and control of these Asiatic territories at all? Certainly they can no longer assert any inherent right of superiority to rule these people. They can only stay there, a while longer, with any moral justification, on the basis on which the British remain in India or Burma, of helping these people over the last lap towards autonomy or full independence.

Saskatchewan's City of Opportunity

It's SASKATOON

CONSTRUCTION NOW UNDERWAY INCLUDES:

$500,000 Dominion Research Laboratory

$3,000,000 Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Industrial development

$600,000 Medical College

$280,000 Engineering Building

$225,000 Airport Extension

$1,000,000 housing Construction

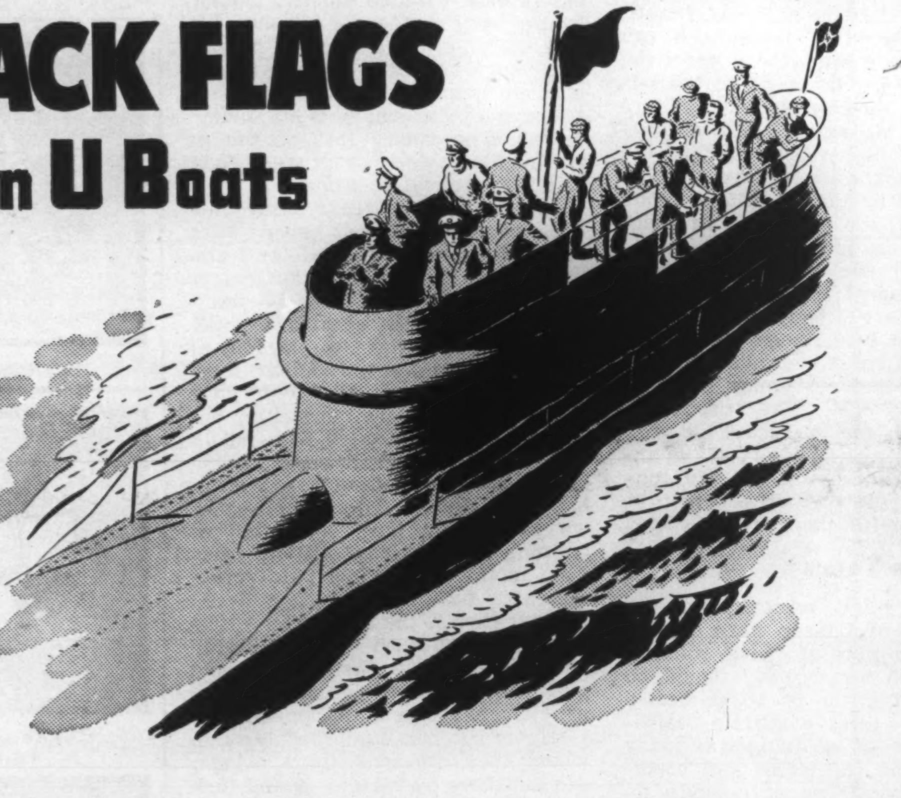
Increased sewer and water mains and other public improvements by the City of Saskatoon.

Where expenditure of more than ten million dollars is planned for the immediate future with new plants, new developments, new buildings—all contributing to increased employment and additional payrolls. Every index of prosperity in Saskatoon points upward.

We invite you to "see for yourself" by visiting or sending a representative to Saskatchewan's City of Opportunity—Saskatoon.

SASKATOON BOARD OF TRADE
Commissioner S. N. MacEACHERN

BLACK FLAGS on U Boats



When Nazi U-boat commanders hoisted black flags of surrender, it was a "go ahead" signal to the three out of every eight Canadians who normally depend for their livelihood on export trade.

For five years the flow of foreign trade has been largely a government responsibility. But now, to help create peacetime jobs, Canadian enterprise must do its full share in finding customers abroad. This means doing business all over the world, in strange and distant cities, in a hundred languages and currencies.

Canadian banks have a key role in this complicated but essential peacetime task. Every day their foreign branches and correspondents arrange credits, handle documents and perform other intricate operations to bring buyers and sellers together across the obstacles of distance, language and custom.

This banking service is of primary importance to business and to every Canadian worker as Canada turns to the task of recreating trade abroad to provide jobs at home.

This Advertisement is Sponsored by your Bank

What Is To Be Done About the N.P.A.M.?

By ALAN INGHAM

Are we to have a Non-Permanent Active Militia, a citizen army, in the future? It would be to our advantage if we do so, Capt. Ingham suggests. But more thought should be given to the force than before the war.

THE end of the war brings to the fore the question of Canada's Army on a peace-time basis. There is no doubt that the government and army chiefs are giving considerable time and thought to the subject.

Once the vital tasks of demobilization and rehabilitation of what has been essentially a wartime army have been solved, there remains the question, what of the future?

Readers will recall that in the period between the first and second great wars, our army consisted of two main parts, the Permanent Force (a comparatively small body) and the Non-permanent Active Militia, a voluntary part time military force.

The fact that the N.P.A.M. formed substantially the framework on which Canada was able to meet the initial military demands of the second war is common knowledge. And that N.P.A.M., aside from its direction in the higher brackets and the overhead cost, was a voluntary effort and existed by the enthusiasm, good will and all too often, the financial backing of its members.

While for the next few years at least, Canada's Permanent Force will be a larger body than in pre-war days, it would seem likely that the country must eventually return to its time-honored policy of some form of N.P.A.M. The purpose of this article is not to discuss the pros and cons of a compulsory or voluntary peace-time army, but to consider some points which will help to make a non-full-time army "stick".

Attractive Terms

Only a small minority of the young men of Canada have any inclination to play at being soldiers, but a much larger body would be willing and eager to be soldiers—though only on a part-time basis—if the value of so doing was made manifest and the terms and conditions of service were sufficiently attractive.

Two things are therefore necessary as a pre-requisite for a successful N.P.A.M. (a) It must be valuable to the country. (b) It must offer congenial and interesting terms of service. (And these two conditions apply just as importantly should there be some form of compulsory military training established.)

On the first point, Canada cannot financially, or from a manpower aspect, support a vast full-time army in peacetime. Yet it could and should have a large body of its male citizens trained and equipped to work together in a disciplined and intelligent way should occasion arise. A trained citizen army is a good national insurance policy.

On the second point there is much to be argued. It is betraying no military secret to say that during the past year, when the war situation changed so vitally in favor of the Allies, there was a marked falling off in both membership and attendance in the Reserve Army, the wartime N.P.A.M.

This could be traced to various reasons. Restricted recruiting which divided the personnel age groups either into the very young or else the fortyish brackets, with the older men feeling that they had done their job and seeing no further need of their services. The claims of business and industry on men's time. The necessary repetition of training and the wide age spread between young students and mature business men militating against good team work.

How then can the future be faced?

The following suggestions are offered for consideration.

The technical direction and control of an N.P.A.M. must of necessity be vested in the Department of National Defence, i.e., in essence in the permanent officers at National Defence Headquarters and the various Military District Headquarters. At the same time, if men from college, business and industry are to form the personnel of such a part-time military force, it seems only logical that executives of colleges, business and industry should be called and used to the fullest extent in a consultative capacity on such matters as publicity, recruiting and times of training.

Another point which seems to the writer to be of the greatest importance is the question of training. The professional soldier, that is the permanent force officer, for whom, incidentally, I have the highest regard, while possibly an expert on military training and the requirements of a firstline soldier, cannot, by the very essence of his own life and training, appreciate the outlook of a man who on the average puts in an eight hour day in business, industry or study and comes to his soldiering as a secondary task on one or two nights a week, or at week-ends, or on his annual vacation.

Therefore the regular army full-time training syllabus, even when boiled down to fit the briefer training time available, is neither entirely efficient nor particularly interesting. The veriest amateur in military matters, seeing two platoons at drill or work, one permanent force and one non-permanent, would have no difficulty whatever in picking out the professionals, which does not in any way imply that in emergency or in war, the non-professional men are not as valuable. The point is that we should not have a system of training which at best will only produce in the N.P.A.M. a pale reflection of a full-time army.

What then is the answer?

The training must combine usefulness with interest. The object should be to turn out men who, in an emergency, can act in a disciplined way (teamwork); can find their way to where they are sent (map using); can get there by various means (mechanical transportation); can use at least one personal weapon (small arms training); and can talk to each other over distances (intercommunication).

Team Games

Firstly, more emphasis should be placed on team games. Drill is a necessity and goes so far, but few men will go to an armory night after night to do foot and arms drill only. Team games, and most armories are or could be made suitable for them, plus drill, develop discipline and the team spirit, and would provide the sporting incentive so close to the heart of Canadians.

Then map reading as a lecture subject should give place to map using as a sport. Treasure hunts, paper chases, cross country runs, either on foot or mechanized, should supplement the very few indoor lectures needed, and the rank and file should take a greatly enhanced part in the planning and thinking required.

Thirdly, while a large proportion of men can drive a car, every soldier should be taught to drive and maintain many types of cars and trucks. But it is important that the men do not spend their entire time in the armories working as garage men. As the late Lord Baden Powell exhorted the youth of the world to keep the "out" in scouting, so should the non-permanent soldiers keep the "drive" in driving.

Much time has often been lost in the past in training on weapons which were no sooner learned than they were obsolete, or else were obsolescent to begin with, or else by their nature could never be fired and the teaching consequently was never perfected. Every man could and should, however, become really proficient in his basic personal weapon the rifle, and all possible time should be spent in shooting, competitive and otherwise. The Dominion of Canada Rifle Association has in the past done much to foster good marksmanship among Canadians: let it have the chance to do still more in the future.

Finally, a great field is open in the field of radio communication which, apart from being of value and interest to the men, will provide a useful old age for the quantities of suitable sets which must soon be available.

Obsolete Equipment

Artillery, Engineers or Signals, etc., all in addition, could devise programs suitable to their needs.

Beyond these considerations of training, there are several other points which bear on the popularity of the N.P.A.M. Among these is dress and equipment. To their everlasting credit, the stalwarts of the old N.P.A.M. carried on for years with very indifferent clothing and equipment, the latter often obsolete or dummy. But in the future, there is every good reason why the force should be properly turned out and equipped.

Another point which has often been neglected of recent years is that much more should be made of the social life of our armories. This applies particularly with a citizen army. No wife or family of a part-time soldier can be very enthusiastic about his absence on military training if the armory to which he goes so often is the sort of place to which they are never invited. While it is true that there is a certain amount of social life pertaining to the officers' and sergeants' messes, a great deal could be done to popularize the other ranks' activities.

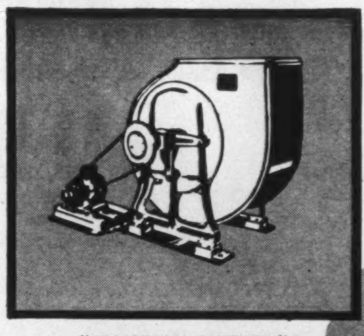
Finally, much more could be done in the way of showing off our young men. Parades with bands playing and colors flying. This is not jingoism; it is legitimate national pride and is simply showing the taxpayers that money is being spent on a good and wholesome training and is part of the insurance premium for a national state of preparedness.

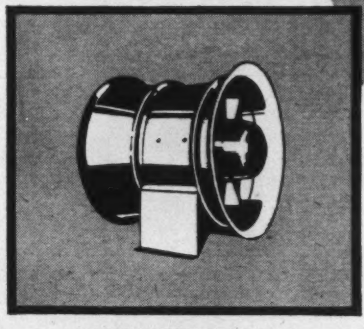
If thousands more of our young men were receiving this training there would be less fear of the rise of juvenile delinquency and crime among young men in the difficult years ahead.

WE OFFER a complete, dignified funeral service that relieves the family of every worry. Peaceful reposing rooms, chapel, organ and organist are all included without extra charge. Prices are moderate.

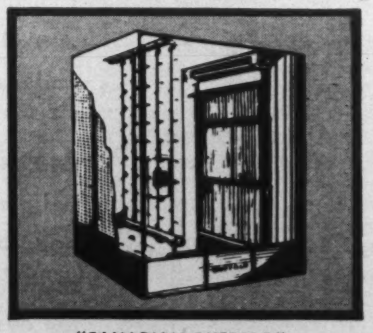
FRED. W. MATTHEWS CO. LTD.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
665-9 SPADINA AVE. (NEAR BLOOR ST.)
KINGSDALE 2101-2102

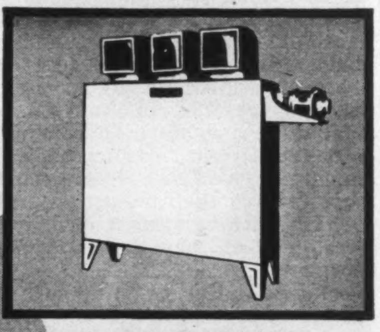
FOR EVERY AIR PROBLEM
"Canadian Buffalo"
HAS THE RIGHT ANSWER

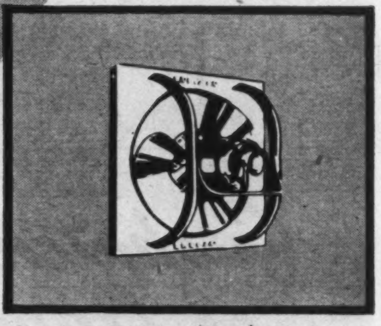

"CANADIAN BUFFALO"
Limit-Load Ventilating Fan

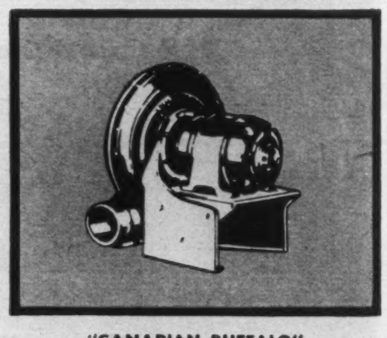

"CANADIAN BUFFALO"
Axial Flow Fan

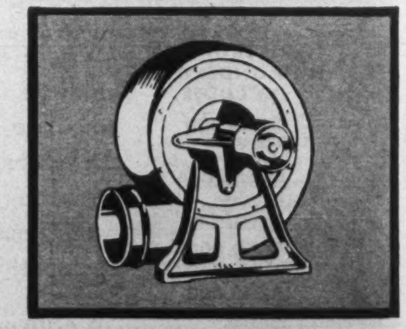
"CANADIAN BUFFALO"
MX Mill Exhauster


"CANADIAN BUFFALO"
Air Washer


"CANADIAN BUFFALO"
Highboy Unit Heater


"CANADIAN BUFFALO"
Breezo Ventilating Fan


"CANADIAN BUFFALO"
Type E Blower


"CANADIAN BUFFALO"
Volume Fan

No one type of fan can solve every air-moving problem to the maximum degree of efficiency and economy.

It is for that reason that "Canadian Buffalo" makes fans and blowers of all types - - - centrifugal, axial flow, and propeller. Thus, when "Canadian Buffalo" engineers recommend a certain type of fan for your air-moving problem, you can be sure that they are offering the fan which will do the job most economically and efficiently.

With over forty years of fan designing and building behind them, you can rely upon "Canadian Buffalo" recommendations; you can depend upon "Canadian Buffalo" standards of engineering. Sales engineering offices are in principal cities throughout the Dominion ready to solve your air problem.

Certified Ratings CFM

A SYMBOL OF VALUE!

The "CFM" Shield is identification for the buying public that fans sold thereunder are in accordance with Standard Test Code for Centrifugal and Axial Fans adopted by Canadian Fan Manufacturers and American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

CANADIAN BLOWER & FORGE COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office: KITCHENER, ONTARIO
Engineering Sales Offices: MONTREAL, TORONTO, SAINT JOHN, VANCOUVER, EDMONTON, CALGARY, WINNIPEG, PORT ARTHUR

VADE IN PACE*...

*GO IN PEACE..

EXODUS IV, 700 B.C.

VADE IN PACE. *Go in peace.* But make no mistake. It is not a smooth, effortless journey without responsibilities. Only part of the job is done. You still have responsibilities towards the men who did the fighting.

VADE IN PACE. *Go in peace.* But that peace must be made secure and prosperous. Inflation must be averted. Canada's foreign trade markets, shattered by war, must be re-established and enlarged.

VADE IN PACE. *Go in peace.* But don't forget your duty as a citizen of the world towards mankind. There are suffering, starving people in Europe. We have plenty. They have nothing. Let's not forget that.

VADE IN PACE. *Go in peace.* But that peace has to be faced and won with the same determination, the same courage, the same willingness to make sacrifices as you have shown in war.

VADE IN PACE. *Go in peace.* But endorse this 9th Victory Loan with the same generosity and goodwill of which you have given proof in the other loans. Prove your patriotism in good times as in bad times. Shout your faith in Canada with bonds. If our fighting men were willing to invest their lives, you should not hesitate to invest your dollars.

SIGN YOUR NAME FOR 9 VICTORY

CONTRIBUTED BY
Bright's Wines
LIMITED

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Even Comic Strip Artists Needed Strategy in Wartime Manoeuvres

By B. K. SANDWELL

MY VALUED colleague Mary Lowrey Ross, who deals faithfully with the movies in this periodical fifty weeks in every year, was moved a few weeks ago to deal equally faithfully with that other great popular art, the comic strips. She had some right to do so, for there is a family relationship between the two arts, in that the characters and plots of a number of the popular strips are also exploited on the screen; but I think I agree with the lady who told her that a cinema acquaintance with the comic strip characters was no acquaintance at all. "You can't possibly appreciate 'Blondie' that way, you have to follow it in the original strip," she said, and she was dead right.

Mary Lowrey Ross does not even claim to be a veteran comic strip addict; she admits that she only took to "reading" them (is that the word, I wonder?) "recently in order to find out the secret of their particular magic"—which incidentally she does not seem to have found out. For myself I am and have been for many years an unashamed addict of this form of art. Many of its products give me the liveliest pleasure, though others give me a pain in the neck. But they are all interesting as evidences of the shifting tendencies of the North American mind. Most of them merely follow those tendencies, but others quite consciously and obviously seek to lead it along new paths, and thus provide an indication of how those who mould the North American mind are seeking to mould it. So the comic strips are interesting both as works of the creative imagination and as signs of the times.

They have also the enormous advantage that it takes only four or five minutes a day to keep up with them—of course with a bit extra on Saturday and Sunday for the large weekly instalments. I have long abandoned trying to keep up with the movies either as works of the creative imagination or as signs of the times. It takes half an hour to get to the movie theatre, to line up, and to get seated, and one always arrives in the middle of the feature film and has to sit the program through for two and one half hours or more to find out how it began. And then I can always find out what the movies are up to by reading Mary Lowrey Ross; indeed, as she has made a lifetime job of studying them I can find out better from her than if I went myself. But nobody ever writes any criticisms of the comic strips, and it took a genius like Mayor LaGuardia to perceive that the comic strips are so important that when the public cannot see them it must have them read to it.

I suppose that a constant reader of the Canadian daily newspapers—and I am such though not by choice—gets a pretty complete service of all the comic strips that have any real popularity in this country. None of them, of course, are of Canadian origin; they all come from the United States. (There used to be one called "Pop" which I suspected of coming from England, and the fact that it has now disappeared somewhat confirms that suspicion.) I see occasionally also a number of United States papers, from which I gather that there are only a few comic strips in the United States which are not carried in Toronto, and these are of minimal importance and mostly of extreme juvenility.

In Toronto the *Telegram* is so much superior to the other dailies in comic strips that there is really no comparison, apart altogether from the fact that it is the only paper of the three which gives a number of week-end expanded episodes in its Saturday issue; the *Star* saves them for the *Star Weekly*, which I cannot read, and what the *Globe* does with the week-end episodes of its own strips I have no idea.

EACH of the evening papers now devotes the same amount of space to the regular daily strips, but the *Telegram* carries in addition two or three single-picture squares for which I have some affection. The strips occupy two half-pages, usually with eight strips in one half page and nine in the other. The seventeen currently running in the *Telegram* include "Mr. and Mrs.", "Boots and her Buddies", "Alley Oop", "Joe Palooka", "Dixie Dugan", "Freckles", and "The Gumps", all of which are now such old friends that when I was away in Britain and could get no news of them I felt that I had lost touch with home. There is only one strip in the whole field that I would rank ahead of all of these, and that is "Blondie", the one prize possession of the *Globe and Mail*.

With the exception of "Mr. and Mrs.", which tells no narrative and is simply a string of disconnected episodes, none of these *Telegram* strips are at their best at the moment, a statement which goes for all the story-telling strips and represents a condition forced upon them by the war, and the constant and rapid changes of the public's moods and the needs of the propagandists. The comic strip artist is at his best and freest when he can look forward to a long period of very gradual change in the public taste; it bothers him to be kept jumping from Berlin to Tokyo to Moscow to San Francisco to the Washington Department of Labor to Argentina, and yet the public expects him to tie his strip up constantly with something that is in the current news. The strip characters in recent months have had to continue mixed up in the war and yet be ready to jump out of it at a week's notice when the Japs threw up their hands. This handicap has pretty well ruined "Wash Tubbs", and was distinctly damaging "Joe Palooka," whom a few months ago I would have put second in my list of choices.

(The one non-American strip which is now to be found in the Canadian list is an item from Australia, of the separate-episode character, which I usually find quite amusing, but which will presumably disappear now that the Pacific war is over.)

This leaves a lot of things in the *Telegram* for which I have no passion. The apparent continued hold of Walt Disney is a never-ending mystery to me; the human expressions of his animal characters have lost their novelty, and the humor of the episodes is often thin to a degree. "Mutt and Jeff" has a certain historic interest as being the oldest of the surviving strips; I remember being greatly surprised, about forty years ago, at finding that one of my fellow graduates of Toronto University was a great admirer of it. "Flyin' Jenny" had the merits at least of presenting several pretty girls until it went too warlike and turned into a spy melodrama. The excellent draughtsmanship of Fanny Y. Cory does not make up for a very infantile plot in "Little Miss Muffet", and I wish she would get a collaborator with some sense of story. If the *Telegram* would get rid of "Don Winslow" and "Buck Rogers" it would be a great relief, but after all I can always skip them, without even the trouble of dialing them out.

The *Globe and Mail* runs only seven strips, but adds five or six squares of very moderate funniness. I should have to buy the paper if it were only to get "Blondie", and I find "The Nebbs" amusing and full of character on the average, though with a considerable range of quality from its best week to its poorest.

The *Star* contains the customary seventeen items, one of which, "The

No one wants an accident. But when one does happen—happy the man who was wise enough to listen to his agent on the economical protection of Pearl Personal Accident Insurance. Even during the time it takes to read this message, a number of people in Canada will suffer costly injury.

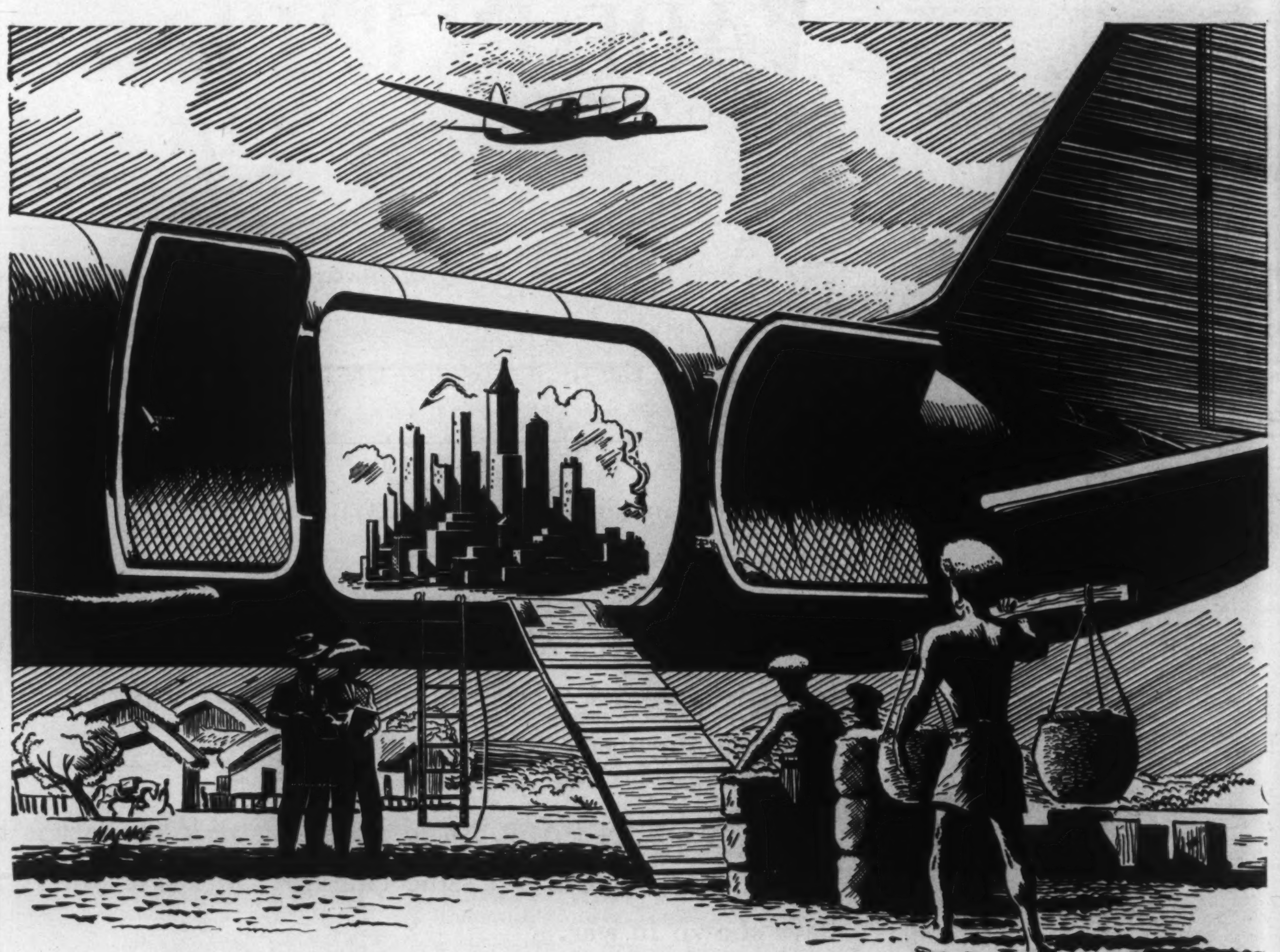
Why take chances on accidents, when it costs so little to be protected the Pearl way?

Ask your agent about this popular Pearl Policy—or write for details.

PEARL
ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Head Office for Canada: Victory Bldg., TORONTO

THE EUREKA-SECURITY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED 1864—SAME YEAR AS PEARL . . . POLICIES GUARANTEED BY THE PEARL



The Open Door to *World Markets*

If you manufacture or grow anything, you may be selling now just to local markets. But every major city in the world is as close to you as the nearest airport, when goods move by air.

Samples sent by air can test new markets, find new dealers and bring heavy quantity orders months ahead of other means.

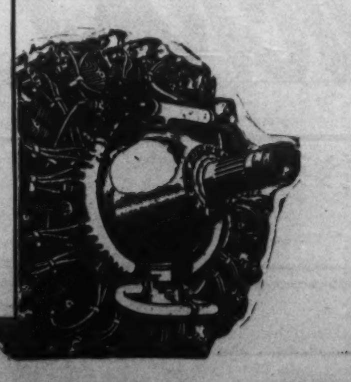
Plans and models of massive industrial goods, if shipped by air, mean business *now*. And all goods merchandised regularly by air have added sales appeal from the speed, convenience and prestige of air deliveries.

There are new opportunities in more than just manufactured goods. Food, for example. Surveys show 75 per cent of all guests at leading hotels will pay more for goods delivered *fresh by air*. More sales are waiting for growers of all nations.

The door to world markets is steadily opening wider, as air cargo rates come down. Rates are dropping as larger, more efficient planes come into use, with new, more powerful and more economical Wright Cyclone engines.

THE JOB FOR PLANES TO COME

In the post-war air transport field, the Curtiss Commando is designed to carry heavy loads at high speed on inter-city flights with maximum economy. Over distances from 200 to 1,000 miles, it carries 36 passengers, plus cargo. Its power: two Cyclone 18's of over 2,200 HP each.



WRIGHT
AIRCRAFT ENGINES

Canadian Wright Limited — Montreal

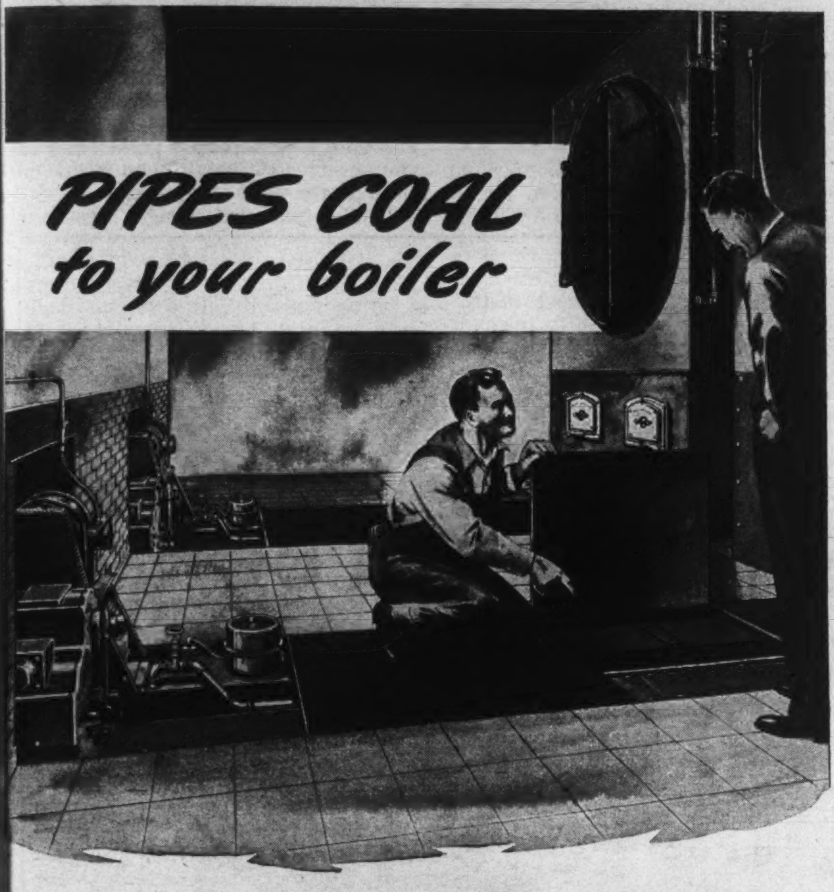
Berrys", is so recent an arrival that one can hardly pass judgement on it; it appears to be intended as a rival to "Blondie" but it will have a long way to go. Two of the others are among the great classics of strip literature—"Bringing Up Father", one of the oldest and still one of the livest of the whole outfit, and "Napoleon and Uncle Elby", the only strip that I can recall in which an animal is the principal comic character. One other strip, "Terry and the Pirates", seems to have accommodated itself to the war better than any of its rivals, by developing several highly plausible and well drawn characters, providing them with a very breezy American slang dialogue, and putting them in a series of perfectly reasonable incidents. One has a feeling that the artist, Milton Caniff, might at any moment slip over the edge into the abyss of juvenile melodrama, but so far he has avoided doing it, and his footing seems to get safer all the time. "Buz Sawyer" is a much less successful attempt at the same sort of thing, and its lack of success is due to its diminishing element of humor, whereas "Terry" gets more humorous.

THIS leaves 13 strips aimed almost without exception at the nine-year-old intelligence. The only one that I have ever admired in the whole lot, "Little Orphan Annie", has deteriorated so greatly in recent months that I question whether a self-respecting Canadian periodical ought to publish it. It has been engaged lately in exhibiting the whole legal machinery of an American town, police force, lawyers and judges alike, as all involved in a heartless conspiracy to sacrifice the unfortunate Annie to the popular clamor for a murder verdict. There is of course a good deal of difference between the American system under which judges and prosecuting attorneys are elected for set terms, and our own system under which they are appointed by governments; but juvenile Canadians are not likely to remember this distinction or indeed to remember that Annie is not in Canada at all, with the result that their faith in the judicial institutions of their own country may be disastrously undermined. "Annie," I am glad to note has been made the subject of some protest even in the U. S.

Unrestrained extravagance of conception is the characteristic of all the strips which aim at popularity with the juveniles. The extravagance takes many forms. In "Li'l Abner", "Abbie and Slats", and "Dr. Bobbs" it is extravagance in character drawing and in situation—not the kind of extravagance which by caricaturing a truth makes it more visible, but the kind which has no interest in truth whatever. In several other strips the extravagance consists in open defiance of the laws of nature. In one a lady presses a nerve in her wrist and becomes invisible. In another an ordinary reporter assumes at will a physique which enables him to pass through brick walls; this last quality has apparently ceased to be sufficiently entertaining, for the authors have now introduced a diminutive character from the fourth dimension. In a third strip, a gentleman in evening dress is engaged in prolonged conflict with a robot dressed as an oriental prince. The chief character in "Popeye" at the moment is a gigantic foot measuring about four yards from heel to toe.

I AM informed, and prepared to believe that all these concepts have a great fascination for the children, and that the parent who does not bring home the particular set to which the family is accustomed finds himself at once in the doghouse; and now that the children know that they themselves are a source of revenue to their parents, it will be more difficult than ever to refuse them. I do not suggest that any of these things, with the possible exception of "Annie", are likely to do the kids much harm, but they do occupy a certain amount of their time which might better be devoted, after the age of six or seven, to something a little less juvenile.

Children tend to outgrow other forms of juvenile entertainment pretty readily, because they get the idea that they are indeed "childish", but they are slow to do this with the strips because there is nothing to label the strips as childish, and they see their parents and other adults continuing to show a lively interest in them.



IRON FIREMAN STOKER
feeds coal from bunker to fire

The feeding of coal to a fire in an automatically regulated flow is the basic advantage of controlled combustion. The fundamental difference lies in a regulated feeding through a pipe, and the even fuel beds thus obtained, as contrasted with those possible with other firing methods. But Iron Fireman stokers provide still other refinements in combustion methods. The all-important air supply is also automatically controlled. The coal and air are "metered" to the boiler as required to take care of load demands.

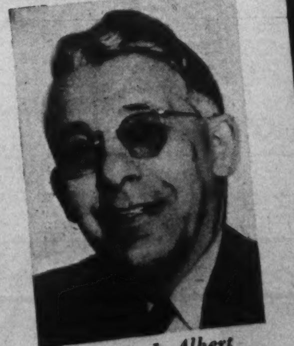
Get a Free Engineering Survey of your boiler. Upon request an Iron Fireman engineer will survey your boiler room and will make a written report without cost or obligation, estimating the results you can expect from an Iron Fireman installation and what it will cost you. Write to Iron Fireman Manufacturing Company of Canada Ltd., 602 King Street West, Toronto, Canada, Dept. 9. Other plants in Portland, Oregon and Cleveland, Ohio.

IRON FIREMAN
Automatic Coal Stokers

Iron Fireman pays for itself in first years of service.

G. J. Hamilton & Sons, Ltd., Pictou, N.S., manufacturers of biscuits and confectionery, installed an Iron Fireman stoker in 1932. Mr. A. J. Albert, Managing Director, reports that the Iron Fireman paid for itself in fuel and labor savings before the end of the first year. Throughout its nearly 13 years of night and day service, maintenance costs have averaged only $2.40 a month. "We certainly would buy another Iron Fireman tomorrow if we had to," continues Mr. Albert, "but thanks to the stuff your people put into these units ours is good for another ten years at least."

Think what the record of this stoker has meant in terms of actual profits!



Mr. A. J. Albert
Managing Director, G. J. Hamilton & Sons, Ltd., Pictou, N.S.

Dr. J. W. C. Wand, the newly installed Bishop of London, has taken up his residence at Fulham Palace, where the family assisted in clearing up bomb and blast damage. Dr. Wand, a keen gardener, is seen here inspecting his vegetable garden.

"To secure first-hand information for a series of feature articles on food problems in Britain, The Standard sent its Food Editor, Kate Aitken, on a fact-finding tour that included visits to many of the important cities in Europe. While gathering the material for her articles, Mrs. Aitken jotted down the following eye-witness impressions of war-torn, hungry Europe.

"I spent a month in hungry Europe"

By KATE AITKEN

Prestwick, Scotland — July 8th: Landed in Gourock today, in the heart of the Clyde Valley. Motored over from Gourock to the airfield here; this will be the terminal for Trans-Canada trans-Atlantic planes, the men tell me. We lunched in the Officers' Mess, the third and fourth women to ever set foot in that sacred room. The first and second were Queen Elizabeth and Mrs. Roosevelt, so we're really travelling these days!

London, England — July 10th: Went round with the Ministry of Food mobile truck today over Bermondsey way. The two girls in charge were showing the onlookers today how to bottle tomatoes, for today London women were actually able to buy two pounds to a customer. They cheerfully pay out 26c a pound for them, carry the little newspaper packet home as if it held their hope of salvation.

July 12th: Flew over to Norway today with eighteen returning Norwegian flyers; it was their first sight of home in five years. Had Norwegian breakfast in an old farmhouse above Oslo. The old grandmother has carried on alone, fishing, haying and butter-making; She's a marvel. Southern Norway looks fairly prosperous. The Germans built roads, warehouses, airfields and left them, undestroyed, to the Norwegians. Flew back at dusk over a golden sea.

July 16th: Spent the week-end in Ickenham, sixteen miles outside London. Funniest sight of the week-end was to see the church-going oldsters leave St. Giles', the beautiful old 12th century church, and saunter over to the nearby pub, the Coach and Horse, which was just opening up for the day.

Rotterdam, July 20th: Flew into the Netherlands yesterday. These people are amazing! Eighty percent of the flooded land (fresh water flooding) has already been pumped, drained, disced and seeded. Already, there's a faint greening to the fields. No clothes here, no food, no shoes, no glass, no tile — nothing but freedom and a frenzy to get the land producing again. Canadian wheat and flour are coming in now, so there's bread and potatoes instead of starvation; fifty thousand starved Hollanders are still being fed intravenously. No trains, no locomotives, no street car rails, no metals of any kind — Germany took them all. No amusements, no movies, no restaurants but the people on the individual streets get together at night, dance, visit and frolic. Freedom's heady stuff!—Saw fifty war orphans who lived all spring on pulped, cooked sugar beets.

Copenhagen, July 24th: We've at last found the larder of Europe. Just to walk down the street and see windows full of food has all the illusion of a dream. But there's no transportation to get out the food.

Paris, August 5th: Last night at a movie the Frenchmen boo-ed British and American soldiers on the screen. They hate this year of liberation — no food or clothing, no fuel or transport, nothing but the flat, sour taste of liberation gone stale.

Brussels, August 5th: Peaches on carts in the streets! What a sight after London and Paris! All the talk is about Leopold; the country is divided, pro and against.

Antwerp, August 5th: Canadian ships with Canadian flour and wheat at the docks. Wonderful sight!

Berlin, August 6th: There's the smell of death everywhere; hundreds of thousands of unburied dead rot in the ruins of this city. There's a countless procession of refugees, fifty and sixty thousand a day, streaming in here on foot. They're the Germans, ravagers of dispossessed Czechs and Poles, now themselves dispossessed, footloose and despairing.

Frankfort, August 7th: The United States has set up its occupation headquarters in the huge I. G. Farben building here. The changing of the guards at noon is a spectacle! There's no consciousness in this city of a defeated Germany.

Weisbaden, August 8th: Germany's first Symphony concert here tonight in the Luftwaffe Hall; a sixty piece orchestra, an audience of five hundred Germans with forty outsiders, the music of Mendelssohn and Tschaikowsky for the first time in twelve years. Had a shampoo and wave set today at the hotel. All German civilian labour in the hotel, all anxious to please, all trying to speak English. No one mentions Hitler; if he's alive, the average German neither knows nor cares. It's extra-ordinary!

This advertisement is published with a view to emphasizing further The Standard's alert, aggressive editorial policy of sending its editors and top-flight correspondents to the places where news is being made. As a result, The Standard's more than 200,000 reader families are kept informed of today's developments and events.

The Standard

(Published at 231 St. James St., Montreal)

Japs Hotheads Tried to Prevent Surrender

By HENRY KEYS

To obtain an interview with Admiral Suzuki, Japanese premier from April 7 to August 15 this year, and the man who finally brought about the surrender of Japan to the Allies against the fierce resistance of the militarists who wished to fight to the death, Mr. Keys spent three days chasing round Tokyo to find the now fugitive ex-premier.

Suzuki declared that the Emperor had wanted peace, but Mr. Hull's note in November, 1941, was considered an ultimatum, and this was why Hirohito finally consented to declare war. Throughout the conflict, said Suzuki, the entire population, and even the majority of politicians, were kept in complete ignorance of the true state of affairs.

JAPAN tried very hard to get out of the war early in June at the time of the San Francisco Conference, when she asked Russia to negotiate with the Allies.

The only answer the Japanese ever got was Russia's declaration of war two months later.

Hunted and in hiding, living in constant fear of his life, 80-year-old ex-Premier, Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, who was responsible for this peace feeler, told me the inside story of the Japanese internal fight to bring about surrender.

I met him at a secret rendezvous on the outskirts of Tokyo and his story is one to put the wildest thriller fiction to shame.

He became Premier on April 7 this year when the Emperor had a shadowy idea that Japan was not only facing disaster, but annihilation.

Just how much the Emperor knew, Suzuki did not know, but he told me that Japan had been kept in shocking ignorance of anything to do with the war at all.

Realizing when he came into power that the Premier at least must be informed, he insisted, with the Emperor's support, that he should be present at Imperial General Staff meetings. He thus became the first Japanese Premier ever to be allowed to enter this Japanese holy of holies.

His brother, retired General Takao Suzuki, whom I saw first, told me that the Admiral soon justified the Emperor's faith. A close friend of Hirohito and his chief attendant for many years, Suzuki, in Japan's hour of desperation, appeared to be the only man the Emperor could trust.

The general added that Japan's militarists were all bitterly opposed to peace and wanted to fight to the end, dragging the empire into utter ruin with them. His brother, he said, always was a peacefully inclined man.

The Emperor knew it through his long association with him and knew, too, that Japan could not hope to carry on much longer.

As a result, on April 7, he appointed the Admiral Premier, Suzuki had no liking for the job, but the Emperor's wish was a command.

Japan's August 15 surrender was touch and go. Knowing how things were shaping the army fought desperately to defeat Suzuki's efforts, and before, and even after, the 15th did all possible to persuade the people to ignore the Emperor's command.

This was one of the reasons why the Japanese envoys to Manila were four days late.

Royal Premier

Army planes flew over the country showering leaflets declaring that the army was in good shape, and would continue to fight to the end, while at Yokosuka naval station, which is in the zone of our initial occupation, naval officers declared that they would resist surrender.

Together, however, Hirohito and Suzuki had cooked up a plan to make the surrender stick.

Although satisfied of Suzuki's loyalty, Hirohito knew, as did Suzuki, that the only hope was to appoint a member of the imperial family as premier.

Consequently Suzuki resigned at four o'clock on August 15 in favour of Prince Hagashikuni who broadcast every hour to the people demanding that they obey the Emperor and carry out the Government's instructions issued in his name, to the letter.

My search for Suzuki was in the "cloak-and-dagger" class. It started with a lead from a lady-in-waiting in the Imperial Palace.

It went on for three days, taking me through residential areas practically untouched by bombings, and into the heart of the famous and lovely Yasukuni shrine to arrange details for a meeting.

I stumbled into the home of another Suzuki, General Teichi, on MacArthur's war criminal list. He was not a relative of the admiral, but he practically clamored to be interviewed so that he could explain his innocence.

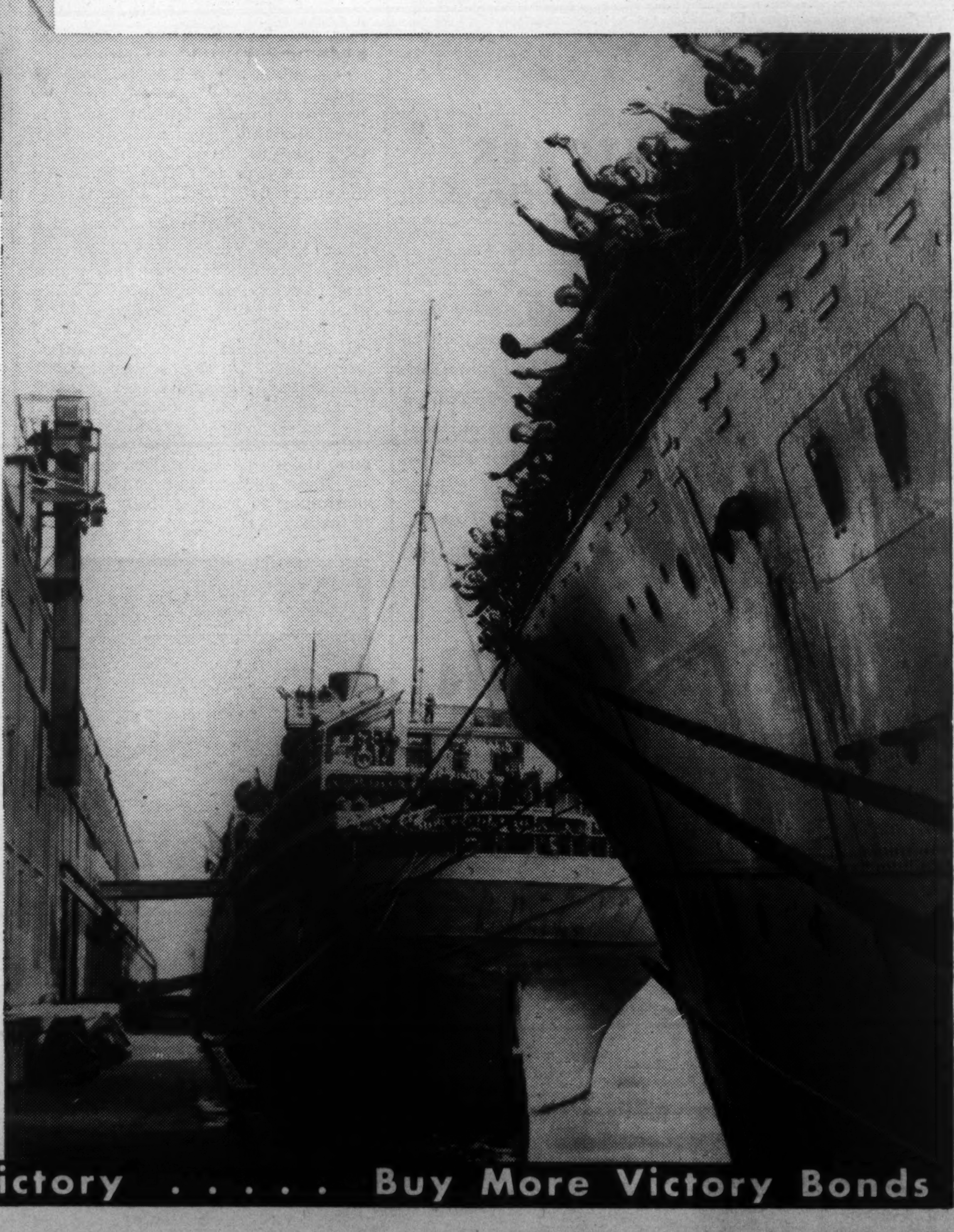
When I first set out to look for the Admiral it was to find that the Japanese generally believed he had been burned to death, murdered, or had committed suicide.

I drove out to his modest suburban home to find it no more than a heap of ashes. It had been burned down on August 15.

A couple of Japanese gendarmes in the street fortunately had been on duty at the time of the fire.

In the course of a rigid two-hour

They Have a Rendezvous With Peace



THEY are coming home.

And their thoughts are turned to re-establishment and the future.

Some want to complete their schooling—others need financial help to get started again on the land, in office and store, in factory and mill or in new ways of life.

One and all, they have a rendezvous with Peace—*which we promised to help them keep.*

The Ninth Victory Loan is our opportunity to redeem that pledge.

The London Life Insurance Company

Sign Your Name for Victory . . . . . Buy More Victory Bonds

questioning, they broke down and disclosed that about August 15, two police officers drove up in a car, rushed to Suzuki's house, beat on the door and told the old man his official Japanese-style residence near the Diet had been set on fire by 15 soldiers who were on the way to kill him and burn down his own private residence.

Suzuki, flinging a kimono over his night attire and slipping into a pair of wooden sandals, fled out the back way and shuffled in Tokyo's early dawn up a hilly lane.

Three minutes later soldiers arrived in a lorry. They were angry to find the admiral gone. Throwing petrol on the floor of the house they set it on fire without molesting the only other occupant, Suzuki's manservant.

Completely Vanished

A call to metropolitan police headquarters showed how thoroughly the admiral had vanished, for the chief of police knew nothing of the admiral's whereabouts.

I did, however, find the address of his brother, the retired General Takao Suzuki, whose house was burned down in a Super-Fort raid. He was living in a small residence at the back of the imperial estate.

After considerable persuasion over numerous cups of tea and many American cigarettes, he promised to try to reach his brother and arrange a meeting in the office of the Yasukuni Shrine next afternoon.

So the next day we went to the shrine in its pebbled grounds. There was a network of shade and sunlight through graceful rows of trees.

We were expected, and were bowed into the inmost offices, where we found only the General and the Admiral's son.

The general was dressed in a flowing white silk kimono, but Hajime, the son, wore a European suit.

Hajime had a note from his father written in Japanese on a huge scroll, expressing regret that he could not arrange the meeting as his home was burned down and he was moving from place to place every day.

So, while we drank tea and, through the windows, watched Japanese girls bowing before the old pagodaed shrine, we persisted with the request to meet the Admiral.

Hajime promised to try, emphasizing that, if successful, every precaution should be taken to ensure secrecy, and that no one followed our jeep.

That night he telephoned that Suzuki would cancel his proposed journey to give the interview at the house of a close friend.

Next morning, when we drove down an avenue of cherry trees on the outskirts of Tokyo, I found the Admiral was taking no chances. Our arrival was watched by the secretary, who first made sure the jeep was not followed before he admitted that the Admiral was in the house.

Our shoes had to come off before we entered for a 15-minute talk, which was all Suzuki had agreed to, and then only if politics were not discussed.

Admiral Suzuki is a big man for a Japanese, but he is now only the shadow of the man he was a month ago, having lost nearly two stone. He was hollow-eyed and his cheeks sunken.

"A defeated general does not talk about war," he said through an interpreter.

Finally, he declared that throughout his life he had been opposed to war, and had believed that the Pacific should remain the Pacific and be used for trade and not as a war theatre.

Repeatedly he had stated that he believed if the United States and Japan went to war Heaven would punish both.

He had said this at a special Diet session in June when he also told the members that the Emperor was anxious for peace. His speech caused trouble and dissension.

"The Emperor always has been for peace," said Suzuki. "Before the war began he ordered that every effort should be made to avoid a conflict. But sometimes, even when high persons want peace, they are overwhelmed and their efforts come to nothing.

"Early in June, and very secretly," continued Suzuki, "I sent a message to Russia, asking the Russians to approach the Allies and informing them Japan was anxious to end the war, and asking their mediation. I got no reply.

Anxious for Peace

"Always when our representatives tried to see Soviet officials they were too busy, too busy seeing the Chinese Ambassador or someone else.

"The only reply we ever got was the Russian declaration of war, but I feel sure that at least our peace offer was discussed at Potsdam.

"I do not know just how much the Emperor knew of the progress of the war when I came into office on April 7, but when I became Premier I kept him fully informed.

"His Majesty was anxious for peace. He quickly realized Japan's position was hopeless.

"I think the whole of Japan would have felt the same way if the people had only known our true position. But the military had long kept them in utter ignorance and fed them with lies. Only a few Japanese ever knew the truth. They were a few businessmen and those on the newspapers.

"Most politicians had no idea of the real state of affairs. Indeed, some of the Cabinet Ministers, for example, only learned about our defeat at Midway a year afterwards, and others only heard we were beaten in the Coral Sea a month ago.

"The military had almost complete control of the country, but even so, the two services—the army and the navy—had no cohesion.

"Tojo himself did not know about our defeat at Midway for more than a year, and he was a General, Premier and War Minister at the time."

These are the reasons not only why Japan lost the war, but why she even started it.

"People were kept in complete ignorance. Indeed, when I brought about Japan's surrender, the common people were angry. They wanted the war to continue because they had no idea how things were.

"There was even a difference of opinion in my Cabinet. Only a few intelligent people supported me. As they learn, however, they are getting calmer."

Mr. Hull's Note

Explaining why Japan went to war at all, Suzuki said the Emperor had opposed it until the last, but Secretary Hull's note of November 26, 1941, was regarded in Japan as an ultimatum.

That is why, he said, Japan believed she had to fight.

Suzuki made no attempt to whitewash Hirohito or to claim that Japanese militarists had presented the Emperor with a *fait accompli* at Pearl Harbour.

Indeed, he insisted, although he emphasized that he did not know for certain, the Emperor would have had to give the word for the war to start.

He could not explain why an imperial rescript containing a declaration of war had come some hours after the Pearl Harbour attack.

The interview originally fixed for 15 minutes finally lasted more than two hours, the old man slowly unbending and carefully answering questions.

Stooped and bent, he finally left, walking down a short drive with his son and two other Japanese who preceded him into the street looking up and down it before they led him out, walking uneasily with his cane and wearing a battered old panama hat, to a hidden motor-car in which he drove off.

The one-time chief of Japan's fleet, the Emperor's chief attendant, the President of the Imperial Council, and the Premier who saved Japan from annihilation, disappeared, a man hounded by militarist enemies who will only be satisfied with his life.

Me? To be king of Salvadoro?
Nope . . . just got this brand-new Toro!
TORO
POWER MOWERS
TORO MANUFACTURING CORP'N, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

CHARTERED TRUST
AND EXECUTOR COMPANY
34 King Street, West, Toronto

YOUR WILL

Has it been revised recently in view of changes of taxation or in your own circumstances? Let one of our experienced Estates Officers explain the benefits of our services as Executor and Trustee.

2% ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos No. 88

YOU CAN, TOO!
Everyone can buy more bonds in this, Canada's Ninth Victory Loan, without increasing their regular outlay. The same amount per month, at the end of a year, will bring *double* your investments in previous loans. So, sign for twice as much this time. And remember, Canada needs our *continued* support.
JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada

Forsyth
Sugar and Spice
TIES

Right in the Forsyth Tradition. That is what Canadians say of Forsyth Sugar and Spice Ties. Soft as moonlight . . . crease-resisting, quality-made and long-wearing . . . these beautiful plain colour Ties are a sensation from coast to coast.

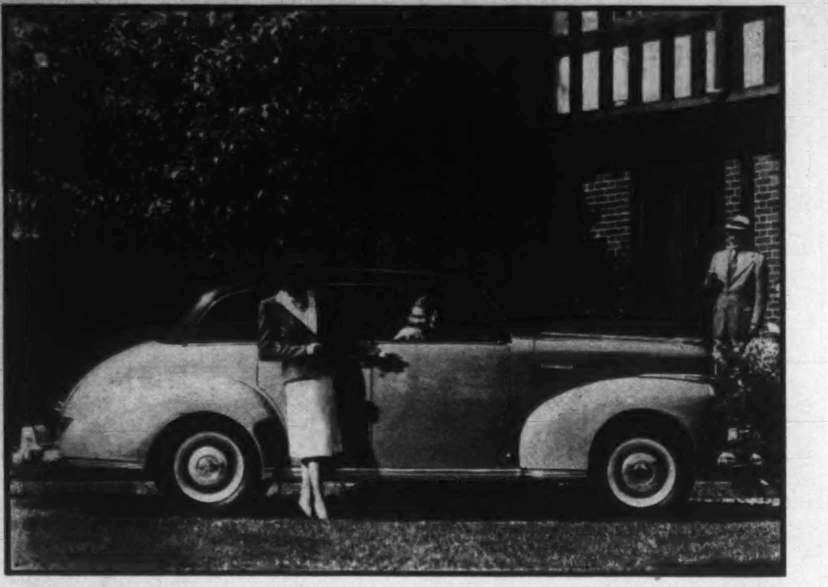
Visit your favourite men's wear store and choose from a range of twenty beautiful colours.

PAPRIKA, SESAME, NUTMEG, ALLSPICE, COFFEE, SAGE, BLUE POPPY, THYME, SAVORY, CAYENNE, PARSLEY, PIMENTO, ANISE, CASSIA, CORIANDER, CLOVES, COPPER, CHICORY, CARAWAY, DILL

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF The Guaranteed Forsyth Shirt

"No one ever regretted Buying Quality"

SHIRTS PAJAMAS SHORTS MUFFLERS HANDKERCHIEFS
JOHN FORSYTH LIMITED - Kitchener, Ontario



A pleasant fillip to growing public interest in new postwar car design is provided by this view of the 1946 Studebaker Champion, soon to be seen in dealer showrooms. Improved riding qualities, "Skyway" styling in four body types and a wide variety of color combinations are its features.

Dr. Armes Nearly Left Science for the Army

By L. F. EARL

Among the veterans of the University of Manitoba is the widely known specialist on organic chemistry who is now in his thirty-seventh year as a member of the staff, and who for a year and a half served as acting president. Dr. H. P. Armes has a great record of service for Western Canada both in science and in military training, and when he retires he proposes to show that Manitoba can grow some things it doesn't know about.

DR. HENRY P. ARMES, longest in years of service on the staff of the University of Manitoba, is a quiet retiring man who does not often appear in public and who looks like exactly what he is, a teacher in an institute of learning.

He has always been shy of the floodlights of publicity. Years before he started on the courses which gave him the string of degrees attached to his name he quietly pondered on something to which he could hitch his life's work. He picked chemistry, partly because it was his pet subject in his elementary school days. Another reason was his idea that chemistry had something to give to the big plants in the part of industrial England where he was brought up.

In the University of Manitoba Dr. Armes is head of the faculty of chemistry and also dean of Arts and Science. He has just completed a year and a half as acting president, having been picked by the Board of Governors to fill the position after resignation of Dr. Sidney E. Smith at the end of the 1943-44 academic year. Dr. Smith is now president of the University of Toronto. The Board decided to bring in an outside man as his successor, and, unable to get the kind of man they wanted quickly, appointed Dr. Armes for an interregnum which ended with the appointment of Albert W. Trueman, former superintendent of schools in St. John, New Brunswick.

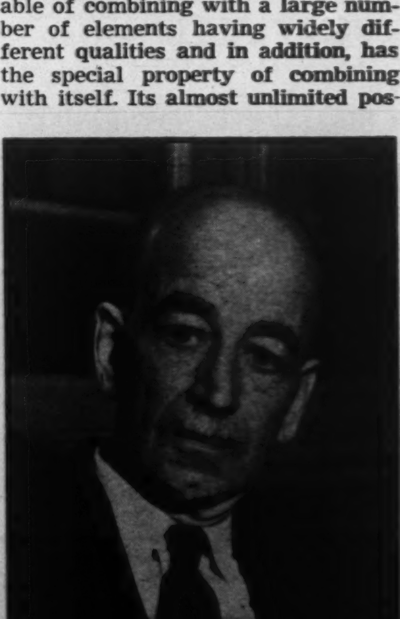
Yorkshireman

Dr. Armes was born in Leeds, one of the big industrial centres of Yorkshire. When a boy he used to read that Pittsburg was the "smoky city" of America, and Leeds he thought was surely the smoky city of England. He always thought something could be done about it. Whether this influenced his future career or not he did start to dabble in chemistry in his public school years and his family and friends encouraged him.

In Leeds University he picked organic chemistry as his special subject. At that time it was a subject less specialized than today, but even then it was classed as the science of the compounds of carbon, which is capable of combining with a large number of elements having widely different qualities and in addition, has the special property of combining with itself. Its almost unlimited possibilities in this respect suggested problems of research which young Armes decided to investigate.

He took the degree of Bachelor of Science in the honor school of chemistry in Leeds in 1906. A year's postgraduate work, also at Leeds, gave him an award of one of the 1851 Research Exhibition Scholarships, funds for which had been accumulated from the surplus after the 1851 exhibition in London.

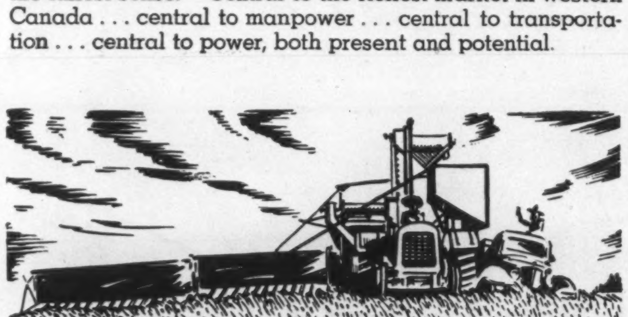
With his scholarship he went to Strasbourg University. He selected this ancient institution of learning on recommendation of his professor, who strongly urged him to keep up his



Dr. Henry P. Armes

THE CITY
THAT OFFERS MOST

SOMEWHERE IN REGINA there's an industrial site with exactly the advantages your new plant or warehouse needs. A central **western** location in the fullest sense. Central to the richest market in western Canada . . . central to manpower . . . central to transportation . . . central to power, both present and potential.

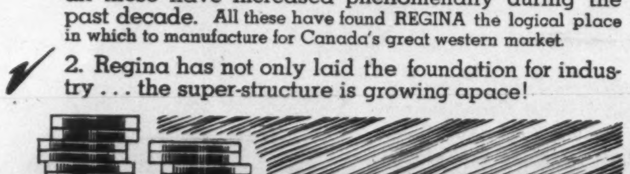


YOU CAN'T THINK OF REGINA, without thinking of agriculture. Regina is smack in the centre of the world's richest wheatland. Smack in the centre of a great cattle raising country. Smack in the centre of the greatest potential market in Canada.

CHECK THESE "ACES IN THE HOLE" . . .

1. Industry isn't new to Regina. Great automotive works - great oil refineries - chemical houses - breweries - steel products - automotive equipment works, all these have increased phenomenally during the past decade. All these have found REGINA the logical place in which to manufacture for Canada's great western market.

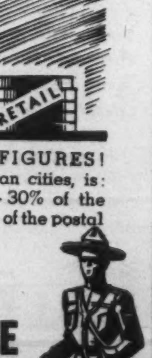
2. Regina has not only laid the foundation for industry . . . the super-structure is growing apace!



THESE ARE FACTUAL FIGURES!
Regina's position, as compared to ALL OTHER Saskatchewan cities, is: Regina does 20% of the retail business of Saskatchewan - 30% of the wholesale business - 59% of the income tax collections - 32% of the postal revenue - 69% of the bank debits.

Regina BOARD of TRADE

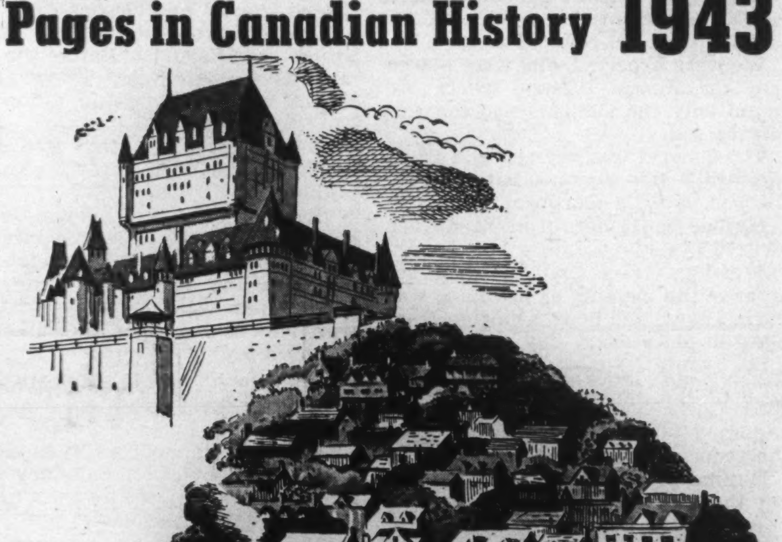
"Look to the West" - "Look to REGINA!" . . for complete information on what Regina can offer you or your business, write The Regina Board of Trade.



Home of the MOUNTED POLICE

Alex. Aitken COMMISSIONER

Pages in Canadian History 1943

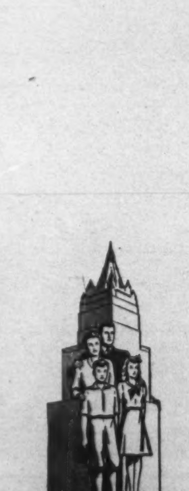


"HERE AT THE GATEWAY OF CANADA—the spirit of freedom has found a safe and abiding home"—

TO the historic citadel of Quebec in 1943, came the leaders of three great United Nations to plan new blows in the fight for freedom, further proof of the Dominion's growth in the leadership of nations.

In the same year the New York Life celebrated 75 years of successful operation in Canada . . . years during which the Company has contributed its part to the economic development of the Dominion. New York Life's contribution to the social progress of Canada is measured in terms of the thousands of Canadian families whose security and future happiness is assured by a stability which has endured as long as the Dominion itself.

Your security and happiness must be founded on confidence. The New York Life enjoys the confidence of thousands of Canadians . . . and is ready at all times to counsel and serve you.



NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
A MUTUAL COMPANY • SERVING CANADIANS SINCE 1868

CANADIAN DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS, 320 BAY STREET, TORONTO

Quebec Branch: 81 St. Peter St., Quebec, P.Q. | Montreal Branch: Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal, P.Q. | Winnipeg Branch: 233 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. | British Columbia Branch: 736 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.

studies in organic chemistry under Prof. Johannes Thiele. Thiele's work was largely in fundamental and theoretical aspects of the subject but in his field he was regarded in Europe as one of the leading authorities of the day. Dr. Armes studied at Strasbourg until 1909, when he took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Returning to England, he answered an advertisement in a scientific journal as an applicant for a teaching position in Manitoba. His application was accepted. He started in Winnipeg as a demonstrator in chemistry under Prof. Matthew Parker, one of the institution's "original six" who helped lay the foundations for its future development.

After Leeds and Strasbourg Dr. Armes was a little shocked at the unpretentious building and the skimpy equipment which constituted the University of Manitoba. Some of the shock was cushioned because the year of his arrival in the west was the year the British Association for the Advancement of Science held its annual meeting in Winnipeg.

Something Doing!

"I wasn't in Manitoba very long before I learned something was going on," he says. His reference in this remark is to the experiments started by some of the "original six." Dr. A. H. Reginald Buller, head of the botany department, who became a world authority on fungi, had already started to find a preventive for the destructive rust attacking prairie wheat fields, Prof. Swale Vincent, head of the physiology department, was doing research on the ductless glands. Both were pioneering on a trail which has since led to great discoveries.

So far as the University of Manitoba is concerned Dr. Armes may say with Ulysses of old, "I am a part of all that I have met." His 36 years on its faculty have been contemporaneous with the institution as a provincial university. When he arrived it was starting nearly from scratch. A year after he came he was made assistant professor in chemistry, then an associate professor, and finally, head of the department when Prof. Parker retired in 1937.

Twice in his life he has been tempted to abdicate from his favorite subject of chemistry in favor of the army. Once when he was a young man in England, the other when he returned minus a leg from the first world war. He was badly wounded at Passchendaele. He had enlisted in Winnipeg with the 196th battalion and when he got overseas took a reversion in rank to get to the battle lines with the South Saskatoon Regiment, with which he served in France and Belgium.

Soon after he got back he rejoined the Canadian Officers' Training Corps. He took over its command in 1932 and kept it until 1938. These years were a lean time for the university and for the Canadian militia. There was considerable criticism about military training in universities. The more noise the public made about it, the nearer Dr. Ames came to going into army life. He had chances to do it and it was a hairline decision he didn't. He thinks the C.O.T.C. more than justifies its existence by having provided a large number of trained officers for immediate service in 1939 and 1940.

Self-Effacing

Dr. Armes is a man of slight stature —he weighs only 140—of calm temperament, and quietly witty. To his administrative and teaching duties he applies a self-effacing type of patience and tact which command the high esteem of his colleagues and his students. He has no lack of resolution, a trait which sometimes causes surprise when occasions come on which he thinks he must assert it.

He is first of all a scholar and a student. He has strong antipathies. In their order they might be listed as being asked to make speeches longer than he thinks the subject warrants; listening to speeches by others which he thinks their authors could improve by cutting them shorter; commercial jingle rhymes in radio broadcasts; boogie woogie music; and his middle name.

Whenever he is asked what the "P" in his name stands for, he will say "Just write it 'P'." A persistent interrogator may get him to say, "If you have to spell it out make it Peter." Then he may add, as if to protect his veracity, "I hate the thing. The fact is my parents christened me Percy. But for heaven's sake don't use it. Make it Peter."

This item of the Armes family history is not known to his students but it is a coincidence that some of them affectionately call him "Uncle Peter."

A great opportunity is coming to Canadian universities, he thinks. Their immediate responsibility will be in training ex-servicemen, many of whom had their university careers cut off by war enlistment. Returned men of this group, he says, will make the best students of all. A class of 150 R.C.A.F. and navy personnel took a full year's course in the University of Manitoba this summer. On the average, Dr. Armes considers them better workers, more intensive students, and quicker to learn, than the classes of the usual academic year.

He insists that western universities should foster extension work, particularly in agriculture. The more men can be directed to launch out in original research, the better it will be for the country. Generally speaking, his view is that if the fundamental work of the established courses is kept at high standard, and if the spirit of research is fostered and liberally assisted, other activities of a state university are in no danger.

"The main thing is to look after the prime functions of a university," he declares. "The public will see to this in any case. Universities are facing a period of extraordinary activity and of great opportunity."

When the time comes for him to retire, Dr. Armes says, he will make gardening his hobby. He has always wanted to grow some of the unusual things he has seen in Kew Gardens. His friends tell him that in Canada he can never do it. His answer is, "When the time comes and I get the chance and the time to do the work, I think I can prove you wrong."

OR HAVE THEY?

"IN THE days of libraries our fathers delighted in a repetition of the same calf binding and their volumes stood along the shelves like regiments dressed by the right. In the days of worship the repetition of Doric column and round or pointed arch inspired a sense of beauty or religious awe. When even in our time the dons restore their college, they surround the quadrangle with an unvarying battlement, though they have no desire to shoot at the undergraduates behind it."— H. W. Nevinson in "Visions and Memories."

Only the MAGAZINE ADVERTISING DOLLAR Can Buy ALL FOUR of These Advantages...

Soon you must depend on Canada-wide sales to keep your factory operating up to full capacity, and to provide those jobs this country has promised her returning men.

The most effective way of selling your products from coast to coast is to advertise in the influential columns of Canada's magazines. Ask your advertising agency for the complete magazine story. Remember, you can merchandise magazine advertising!

In no other medium does your advertising dollar live as long, go as far, reach as many, or buy as much, as it does in Canadian Magazines.

MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

PARTICIPATING MEMBERS: Canadian Homes & Gardens . . . Canadian Home Journal . . . Chatelaine . . . La Petite Revue . . . La Revue Moderne . . . La Revue Populaire . . . Le Samedi . . . MacLean's Magazine . . . Mayfair . . . National Home Monthly . . . New World (Illustrated)

THE Magazines of Canada

GIVE ECONOMICAL NATION-WIDE COVERAGE

Lord Keynes, Economist With Second Sight

By NORMAN JORDAN-MOSS

In Winston Churchill's opinion Lord Keynes is the finest living expert in financial matters. This article gives a vivid picture of the man — patient, courageous, passionately honest, brilliantly perceptive—his interest in art, and his work. The Keynes Plan of 1943 has been the focus of economic controversy for the past two years.

In recent weeks Lord Keynes has been chief spokesman for his country in the financial conversations between Britain and the United States in Washington.

IT IS not easy, once one has but seen him, to forget Lord Keynes. A fine head . . . high cheekbones, deeply cleft chin; a greying moustache above firm, full lips; straight nose; sparse hair above a broad high forehead . . . features that manage to combine impressiveness and distinction with something less calm and settled, a hint of the vigor and authority which his Norman name and ancestry might of themselves suggest.

But it is above all the eyes which remain fixed in one's memory; alert, appreciative eyes, eyes with a glint of humor in them and a great deal of wisdom. Twenty-six years ago they watched, across the conference-tables of Versailles, the great would-be peacemakers, Lloyd George, President Wilson and Clemenceau, and caught, with an almost uncanny perception, the image of the old Tiger "throned in his grey gloves, on the brocade chair, dry in soul and empty in hope, very old and tired, but surveying the scene with a cynical and almost impish air". Alertness, appreciativeness, humor and wisdom, all alive in thirty-one words! Remarkable eyes indeed—and remarkable writing!

John Maynard Keynes was thirty-six when he wrote those words, and he was present at the Conference as the British Treasury's Principal Representative. These first impressions of his showed that he was gifted with more than ordinary perception.

But it was not until he returned from Paris, to write his famous book "The Economic Consequences of the Peace", that it became apparent that his gifts were so remarkable that they almost amounted to second sight.

As a matter of fact, it did not become plain to everyone that this was so until many more years had passed, for, by definition, true prophecy takes time to reveal its authority. And this book has proved to be one of the most startlingly prophetic works of our time.

An old Cambridge scholar, commenting somewhat testily on the unhappy fate of Cassandra, once said, "I'm not surprised that she came to a bad end. Prophets are always annoying creatures, and a prophet who's always right is an insufferable monstrosity!"

Increasing Prestige

Yet Keynes has contrived to prophesy correctly not merely this once, but again and again, and his prestige has only increased with the years. Indeed a saying has grown up that "wherever three economists are gathered together, there will be four opinions, and the fourth will be that of Lord Keynes".

It was small wonder that, very early in his career, people began to ask questions about the background of this brilliant and rather formidable young man. The background, in one expressive word, was Cambridge.

It is against the setting of that pleasant, peaceful place, the small market-town which is yet one of England's two greatest seats of learning, that the whole of Keynes' life has been framed.

He was born there on June 5, 1883. He is now High Steward of the City. His father is one of its leading citizens, and is Registar Emeritus of the University. His mother has been Mayor of the town. Young Keynes left Cambridge to go to school at Eton College, but came back to read mathematics at King's College.

When he left his birthplace again, it was to enter the Civil Service, in the India Office, from 1906-08, but Cambridge subsequently claimed him once again, more permanently, when he was made an economist with a Fellowship at King's College. It was only when war broke out in 1914 that he returned to Whitehall, to the Treasury, but this time his Fellowship constituted a lasting bond with his native town.

New Renaissance

This division of activity between the committeeroom and the lecture room soon began to show remarkable results, and has done so increasingly ever since. Of late, amongst the many whose imaginations have been stirred by the insight, the capability and the breadth of vision of the Keynes and Beveridge Plans, there have been some who have suggested that Britain has entered upon a new Renaissance, in that scholars and artists, rather than professional politicians, are now the planners of the new State.

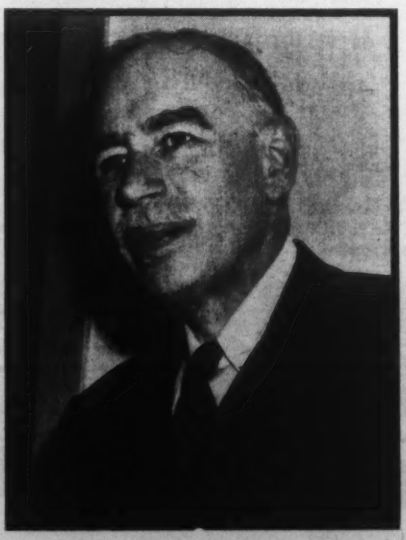
The suggestion perhaps goes too far, but for more than one generation past, many of the shoulders which have borne the responsibilities of the Government of Britain have borne no less worthily the gown and hood of Britain's Universities.

But it was only after the 1914-18 war that the amazing range of Keynes' interests and capabilities began to be revealed. He was not content merely to discourse on economics in the lecture theatres of Cambridge University. He entered into the arena of the City and put his theories into practice.

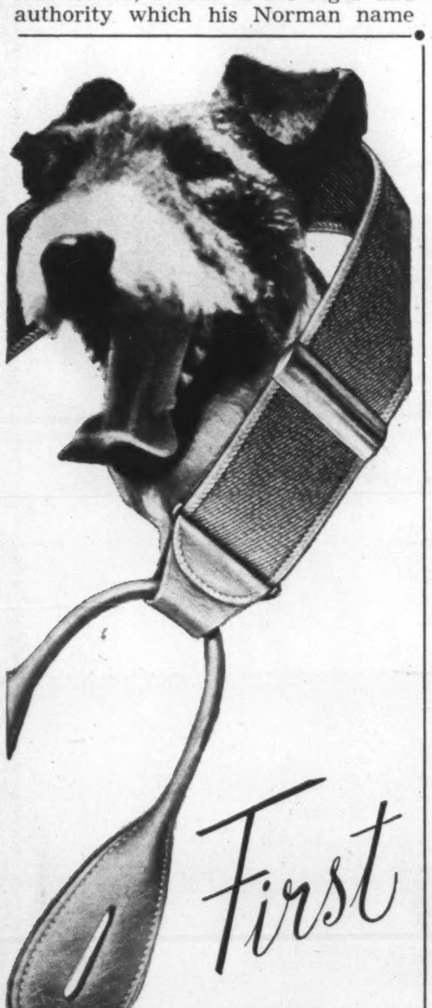
He directed an insurance company, and an investment trust. He even directed, in an informal capacity, the contracts and engagements of a brilliant and charming Russian ballerina, Lydia Lopokova. The most successful engagement which they arranged together was an engagement to be married—and a very happy marriage it has proved to be.

It seemed indeed that the arts had found a way of repaying some of their debt to him. For he has for long been both their follower and their patron. At his house in Gordon Square, in London, a brilliant coterie foregathered, numbering amongst its members such "names" as the Stracheys, Clive and Vanessa Bell, Virginia and L. S. Woolf, Duncan Grant and Roger Fry.

He was responsible for the creation and presentation to Cambridge



Lord Keynes



IN STYLE— ALL-ELASTIC

Paris Free-Swing Suspenders

Paris Free-Swing Suspenders—first in style—outsell any suspender sold, outmode any suspender made. Tops in value, Paris is widely imitated, never duplicated—is the only suspender made with the exclusive swivel action back—"Can't skid off your shoulders." Sold at fine stores everywhere, $1 & $1.50.

You'll also enjoy Paris Garters and Belts. Always higher in quality than price. Trust Paris—a famous trademark that has stood the test of time.

A. STEIN & COMPANY, Limited, Toronto

PARIS

Free-Swing Suspenders

Can't skid off your shoulders

ROSE-COLOURED SPECTACLES!

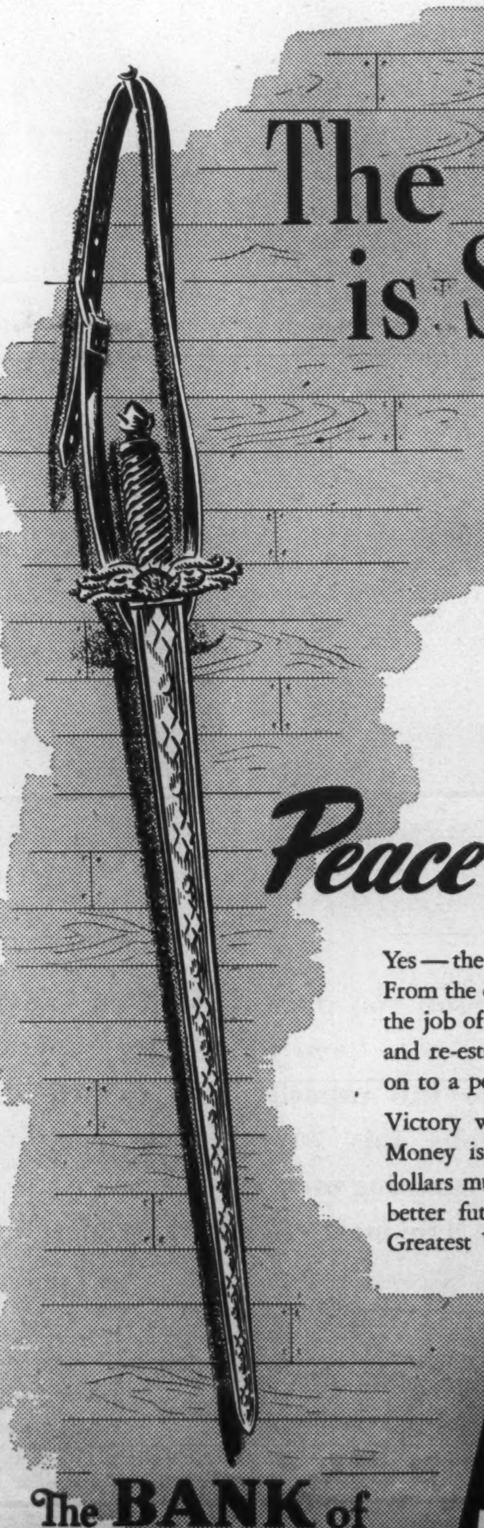
Yes . . . rose and all the colours of the rainbow are lighting the magnificent spectacle of Niagara Falls these nights! Give yourself a treat by spending an autumn holiday at the General Brock where from your own comfortable room you can enjoy the breath-taking view.

Or see it while dining in the Rainbow Room, so famous for food! Another favourite dining spot is the Coffee Shop. Rates are moderate. Single rooms $3.00 up, double $5.00 up.

The GENERAL BROCK

NIAGARA FALLS / ONTARIO

Vernon G. Cardy, President — W. A. Stead, Manager



The Sword is Sheathed..

...but *Peace must be won!*

Yes—the fighting is over . . . but Peace must still be won! From the cheering and the flush of Victory . . . we must turn to the job of bringing our veterans home . . . of training, settling, and re-establishing them . . . of getting the nation back again on to a peacetime footing . . .

Victory was dearly bought—and Peace, too, has its price. Money is needed. *Your* dollars helped bring Victory. Now, dollars must help win lasting security . . . must help ensure a better future—for *you* and for Canada. Invest in Canada's Greatest Victory Loan—to the limit!

45 VL-4

SIGN YOUR NAME TO VICTORY ...*buy* VICTORY BONDS

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA

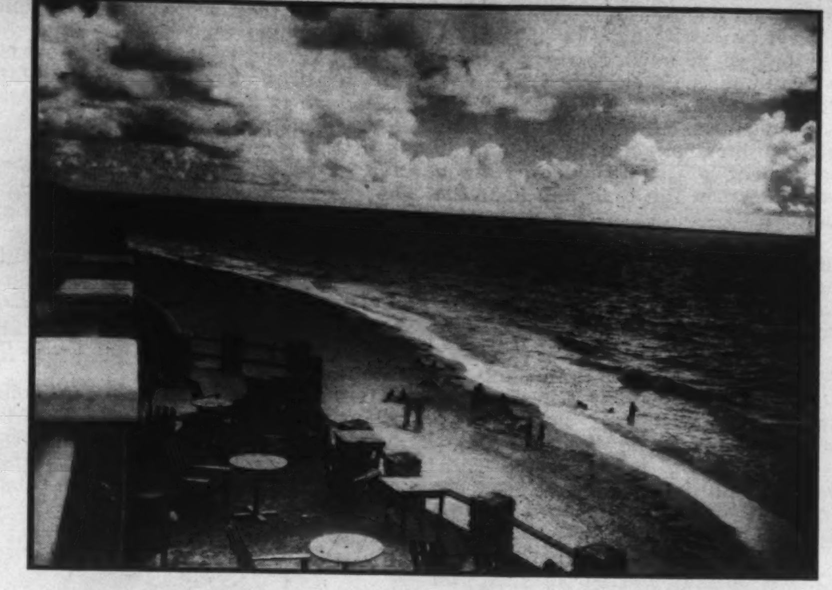
Over a Century of Banking Experience

of its Arts Theatre, of which he is chairman, and the quality of his collection of pictures is such as one might expect from those shrewd, appreciative eyes of his.

The Arts Theatre, Cambridge, was only the first of his many efforts to popularize—in the best sense—the arts. And, busy as he is, he still manages to be chairman of the C.E.M.A. (Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts) and of its advisory panels on the development of painting, ballet, drama and music in Britain.

But these many cultural interests and activities did not divert him, in his own chosen sphere of economics, from following his own rebel bent, denouncing the bankers of the early 30's as "the most romantic and least realistic of men", inveighing against the "return to gold" as an aggravation of the conditions of depression which were sweeping the world, warning the "friends of gold" of almost certain disaster to come if their policies were adopted.

After which, it was strange to see the rebel become a Director of the Bank of England. It seemed indeed that the fire was spent, and orthodoxy had claimed him at last. But the present war, which again confirmed so many of his prophecies, soon revealed that he had lost none of his boldness and independence of mind. During it, he has continued to add to his brilliant series of books.



Removal of wartime travel restrictions brings beautiful Bermuda back into the tourist picture once again. The sun and surf of lovely Coral Beach, shown here, are certain to attract many Canadians, including those seeking rest and relaxation after years in the armed services.

On the outbreak of war, it was he who proposed a scheme for compulsory savings which has done much to stabilize Britain's wartime finances. He is on the Chancellery of the Exchequer's Consultative Council.

For some time, as one of the brains responsible for the Budget, he occupied rooms in Treasury Chambers near Lord Catto, and proved the truth of the Prime Minister's claim that "the Chancellor of the Exchequer has behind him what I believe to be the finest expert opinion in financial matters, in Treasury matters, in the whole world."

Then, in 1943, Keynes' Plan for an International Clearing Union made its début. Already his books "A Treatise on Money", "The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money", and "How to Pay for the War" had shown that Keynes' whole economic outlook had been steadily developing on startingly original lines, and the great Keynes' Plan represented a major, if not a final, stage in this development.

Vigorous Controversy

For two years the aims and objects of the plan have been the focus of a maelstrom of controversy—controversy which the discussions at Bretton Woods have only made more vigorous.

Broadly speaking, the plan aims at an international multilateral clearing union, designed to promote a system of "balanced" international trade as a means of improving the efficiency and wealth-creating power of employed resources in all participating countries.

We are not concerned to examine here its possible merits or disadvantages; what does concern us is the breadth and originality of the concept, and the vigor of mind which underlies it. Perhaps a quotation from Keynes' own preface to his "General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money" sums up the matter most effectively:—

"The composition of this book has been for the author a long struggle of escape, and so must the reading of it be for most readers if the author's assault upon them is to be successful—a struggle of escape from habitual modes of thought and expression. The ideas which are here expressed so laboriously are extremely simple and should be obvious. The difficulty lies, not in the new ideas, but in escaping from the old ones, which ramify, for those brought up as most of us have been, into every corner of our minds."

Here in small compass are most of the qualities which have made even his opponents admit his greatness—patience, courage, authority, modesty, clarity of vision, simplicity of expression, and an almost passionate honesty of thought.

Add to these his wide social and cultural interests, his subtle humor, and his long and varied experience of men and affairs, and you begin to capture the image of a man who might well have inspired the famous axiom: "When Nature has great work to do, she creates a genius to do it for her".

ENGLISH AT WAR

"You make it all sound very wonderful, Doctor,' says Bernard Arthur, "but if I never see another spud in my life I shall die happier. As for that ration of one egg a month—for a man who used to eat two every morning, it's hardly worth putting the hen to the trouble at all. And one and twopence (23c) worth of meat a week—I'd as soon be a vegetarian and be done with it. I used to feed my dog more than that every day. Then there's butter—I love butter—I used to eat my present allowance of two ounces a week at one meal."

"Well, you don't look too unhealthy, says Dr. Cummings solemnly, "I think you'll live."

"I suppose so, but I sometimes wonder why I bother to. However, I must admit that I'm getting used to my weekly four ounces of margarine. But," he adds, turning quite pale at the thought, "how I would relish a good porterhouse steak smothered in onions. Haven't seen one for four years."

From "A Town at War."

"Does the work of TWO MACHINES, and we are still finding NEW USES"

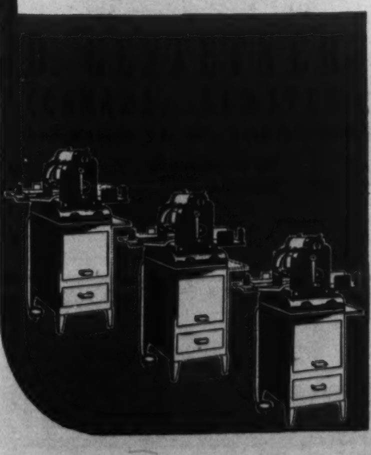
United Cigar Stores like the versatility of their Gestetner. They bought their first one in 1935, and soon found it would do the work of *two* previous machines of other makes.

They now use a number of Gestetners, and turn out 90% of their Internal Forms, Illustrated Bulletins in Colors, Price Books, Inter-Office Letterheads, etc., to the tune of half a million copies annually — besides the Menus which are run off speedily and economically in their Restaurants.

And they are still finding new uses for Gestetner!

* * *

We thank United Cigar Stores for permission to print the above. It is one more proof that Gestetner "built-in" quality always pays dividends.



LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

It is a commonplace to speak of the many labour saving devices unknown fifty years or less ago which are now in daily use in both the home and in business. Many of these devices were either unthought of or could only be afforded by a few up until a quarter of a century ago.

Do not forget that insurance policies have also undergone many new and up-to-date improvements—all calculated to better protect an insured in ways unthought of a few short years ago.

Just as you require engineering advice in connection with other things so it would be prudent to have your agent or broker review all of your insurance contracts. He is an insurance engineer and will see that your policies are equipped with the latest devices for your complete insurance safety.

GREAT AMERICAN INSURANCE CO.
ROCHESTER UNDERWRITERS AGENCY

Great American and Associated Insurance Companies New York

AMERICAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.
GREAT AMERICAN INDEMNITY CO.

J. H. HARVEY, MANAGER - 465 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL
BRANCH OFFICES IN TORONTO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

STETSON—THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS HAT

These Are the Richest Men In the World!

By BERNARD HARRIS

With the fall of Japan, the title of the richest man in the world has found a new owner. It now belongs to the Nizam of Hyderabad, with an income of $15,000,000 yearly, but who is reputed to spend only $25 a month on himself. Previously, the "Son of Heaven" had topped the list easily with a little matter of $125,000,000 a year.

Another Indian is third with $10,000,000 yearly, while Henry Ford still heads the list of those who made their fortunes with their own brains, with Pierre Du Pont close behind, followed by John D. Rockefeller the Second and the Mellons. Down to Bolivia for the next in line for the title, the 82-year old tin king, Don Simon Iturbi Patino; then back to India and Egypt for a couple of industrialist multi-millionaires. Britain's turn next with Sir John Ellerman and the Duke of Westminster in the lead.

In their heyday, Hitler and Goering would have been well up in the list and it is fortunate that they will not now enjoy their loot.

INTO the long line of Moguls of wealth, ranging from Crœsus through merchant adventurers, goldsmiths and bankers to the Fords and Nuffields of today, there has swept the thickset figure of the 38-year-old Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda.

After the Maharajah had nonchalantly broken a world record by paying $147,000 for a yearling racehorse it became known that he enjoyed an income of $10,000,000 a year.

His wealth is computed at between $250,000,000 and $350,000,000 which, it is said, ranks him eighth among the world's richest men.

Who are the seven others?

First among them is another Oriental vastly richer than the Gaekwar, the Nizam of Hyderabad, whose jewels alone are estimated to be worth more than $1,500,000,000.

He also possesses a collection of gold which includes a table service for 150 people.

Though his income exceeds $15,000,000 a year the Nizam, it is said, spends a mere $25 a month on himself. All his household expenses are borne by his State.

The Nizam may now be described as the wealthiest man in the world, but until VJ Day the Emperor Hirohito of Japan could more properly lay claim to that title.

The "Son of Heaven" had possessions which were reckoned to bring him an annual income of $125,000,000, on which he paid no tax.

They included all the forest lands of Japan, most of the commercial district of Tokyo (now destroyed), and large blocks of shares in Japanese businesses.

Whenever a new company was formed part of the share capital automatically went to the Emperor, whose personal investments amount to nearly eight per cent of the entire invested capital of Japan.

Like the Nizam, Hirohito has frugal habits. Though he has about $2,500,000 a week coming in—or did have until last month—he wears no jewellery and his Jap-made wrist watch has a market value of only $3.

Henry Ford Leads

Of the men who have made their money by their own brains, ingenuity and enterprise, Henry Ford still tops the list. It is said of this 82-year-old, self-made man, who seeks to live to 100, that every time the clock ticks he makes $10.

Yet when he turned to motor-car manufacture at the age of 40 he was earning no more than $4,000 a year.

When the United States Securities and Exchange Commission investigated monopoly stockholdings in 1940 they reported that the Ford family interest in the motor-car business had a value of $790,000,000.

Running Ford close is Pierre Du Pont. The Securities and Exchange Commission found that his interests in the family businesses—Du Pont de Nemours and United States Rubber Company—were worth $715,000,000.

The Du Pont fortune is founded on the manufacture of munitions, chemicals, paint, rayon and motor-cars.

It has developed out of a gunpowder factory—the first in America—which the original Du Pont, a French watchmaker, set up at the time of the French Revolution.

His descendant, Pierre, has the largest personal life assurance in the world amounting to $7,500,000.

After Du Pont come John D. Rockefeller the Second—who at 71 still signs himself "Junior" out of respect for his father—and the Mellons.

The fortunes of both these families are around $500,000,000 and both are based on oil.

The Rockefellers are predominant in the Standard Oil of New Jersey, the Mellons in the Gulf Oil Corporation. Aluminium is another big family interest of the Mellons.

Over to Bolivia

For the seventh in the list we switch from the United States to the mountains of Bolivia, whence has been derived the $500,000,000 fortune of Don Simon Iturbi Patino, 82-year-old tin king.

Don Simon confesses that he does not know precisely how much he is worth, but he is in a position where an odd million or two is hardly noticeable. He used to keep around $150,000,000 on deposit at his various banks. When his daughter Elena married a Spanish grandee in 1931 father Simon drew a cheque for $40,000,000 on one of these banks as her dowry.

Fifty years earlier young Simon was an underpaid clerk in a German-owned store in Bolivia.

His chance came when a widow offered his firm a strip of land in settlement of a $125 debt. Simon paid the firm the cash and kept the land.

After nearly ten years of fruitless digging he hit the rich seam of tin ore which was to start the accumulation of one of the world's biggest fortunes.

Though the Maharajah of Baroda's fortune is excelled in India only by that of another ruling prince, industrialists are rising in that country who may not be far behind.

Among them is J. R. D. Tata, whose family has played the leading part in the industrialization of India.

The present head of the house of Tata is only 41, but he controls iron and steel works, cotton mills, chemical plants, and air services.

On a recent trip to America, Tata is said to have sought the services of Henry Kaiser, the shipbuilder and industrialist, to help him with a plan for "Kaisering" India.

Also high up in the multi-millionaire class is Ahmed Abboud Pasha, who ranks as the richest man in Egypt. This self-made millionaire, now 56, took a degree at Glasgow University, married a girl from that city, and then engaged in public works engineering.

He acquired big shipping interests, now centred in the Pharaonic Mail Line, and is the man behind the cotton spinning industry in Egypt.

In Britain taxation ranging up to 19s. 6d. in the pound is causing many of the people to live on their capital rather than accumulate more of it.

A great redistribution of wealth is going on. But of the multi-millionaires who are left in Britain, top place is probably occupied either by Sir John Ellerman or the Duke of Westminster.

Before the war young Sir John Ellerman, who is now only just 40, was reckoned to have a gross income of $5,000,000 a year. It came chiefly from the family's wide-ranging shipping interests.

Capital Value Increased

Since then the capital value of shipping assets has doubled or trebled, though there has not been a proportionate rise in their profit-earning capacity.

The ancestors of the Duke of Westminster owned large areas in London, possessions which are reflected in his other titles of Earl Grosvenor and Viscount Belgrave.

The present duke, who is 66, has 600 acres left in the most valuable parts of London, apart from 30,000 acres in Cheshire and Flintshire and estates in Scotland and in France.

Some of the richest men in the world until last May were the Nazi bosses, with Hermann Goering having pride of place.

When he was put in charge of the Four-Year Plan in 1937, he founded the Hermann Goering steelworks, which were later to take over, without compensation, many of the most valuable industrial plants in the occupied countries.

Hermann's baby even formed a special eastern subsidiary to take care of seized property in Poland and Russia.

But Goering did not stop at machinery, mines and factories. His loot also included $25,000,000 of Europe's art treasures, filling 50 rooms in an hotel. And his overseas "nest-egg" put by against a possible rainy day ran to close on $10,000,000.

Hitler's income in 1942—the last year for which figures are available—was around $12,500,000, though his official salary as Reich Chancellor was only $25,000 a year.

And he led the German people to believe that he gave up his pay. In the same year he spent more than $10,000,000 on reconstructing two castles as houses for his guests.

But, big though the Fuehrer's income was, it paled in comparison with that of Goering, who lived on a scale unequalled since the Roman emperors.

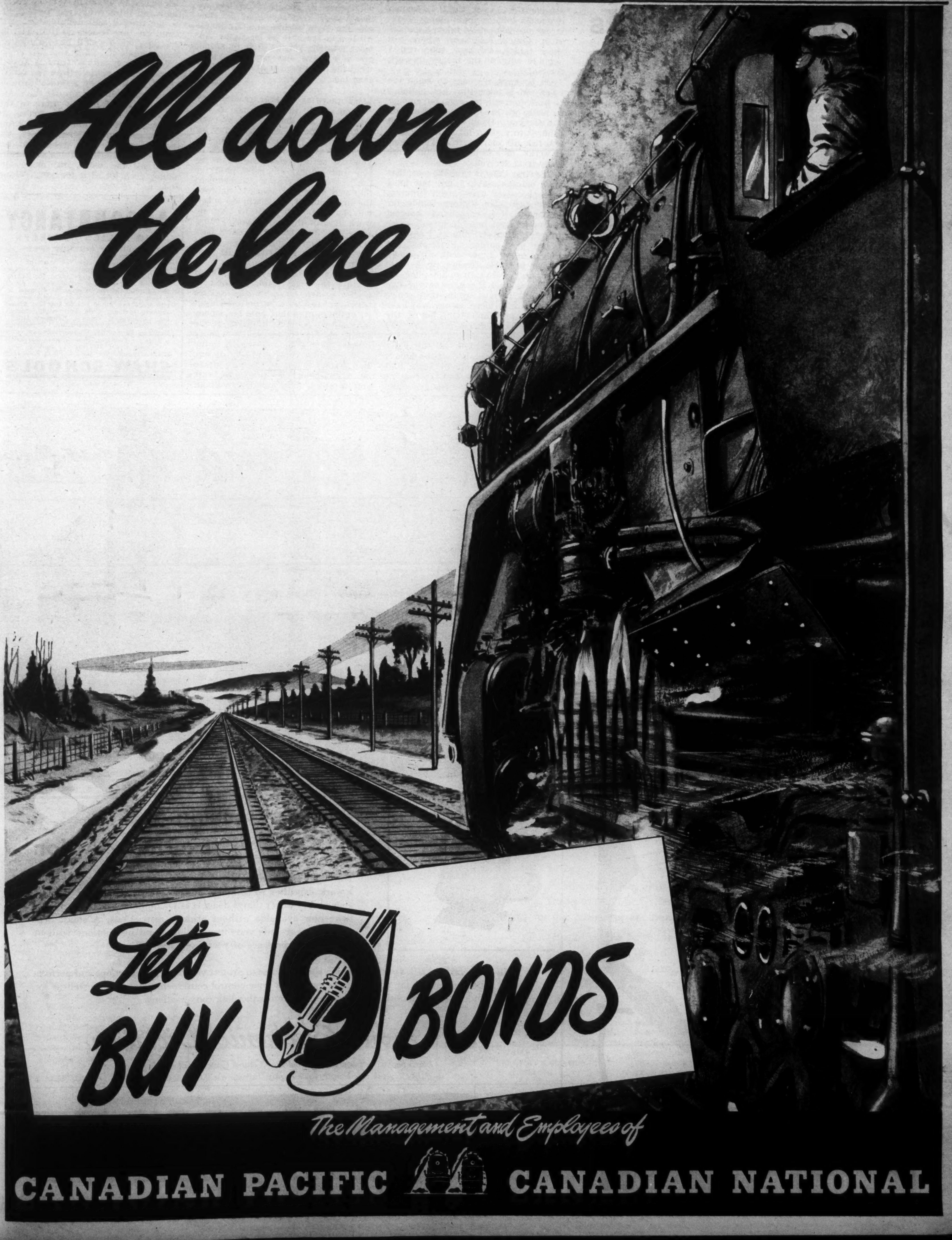
RADIO ADVERTISERS

We represent 22 important markets, covered by 23 live Independent Radio Stations. Their keynote—and ours—is Service to their advertisers. May we discuss your radio plans with you?

HORACE N. STOVIN AND COMPANY
Radio Station Representatives
Montreal • Toronto
Winnipeg

Our mixture of House Plant Seeds comprises 15 or more varieties and has been specially prepared to give a range of widely contrasting types, all easily grown in the house. We cannot give a list of varieties or undertake to include any particular sort as the list changes from time to time. A real money-saver for anyone wanting lovely House Plants. Plant now.
(Pkt 15c) (2 Pkts 25c) postpaid.
FREE—OUR BIG 1946 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK SOON AS READY
DOMINION SEED HOUSE - GEORGETOWN, ONT

CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO — EXECUTIVE OFFICE: MONTREAL — DIVISIONAL OFFICES: MONCTON, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, NORTH BAY, LONDON, WINNIPEG, CALGARY — REFINERY: PETROLIA, ONT.


All down the line
Let's BUY 9 BONDS
The Management and Employees of
CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADIAN NATIONAL

Compound Interest Is Wonderful, Says Joe!

By W. P. TUTTLE

Once more Joe, the garageman, talks things over with his friend the Professor, and this time it's all about bank books, compound interest (which is rather beyond Joe at first) and Victory Bonds. But in no time at all Joe understands everything and is now well on the way to becoming a real investor!

THE Professor came in yesterday to the garage, an' he seemed real earnest when he looked at me. Finally he says, Joe do you git any time for readin'? Not much, Professor, I answered. You see I'm here early and late, an' I'm sure innerested in cars an' what I can make 'em do with a little tinkerin'. An' if I don't call on Nancy, which it is not often I don't, I jest flop inter bed dead beat.

But I got a book here, says I, slappin' my upper left jacket pocket, that's got the story of my life in it. You surprise me, Joe, he says, are you writing the story yourself? No sir, but the bank is. The bank? he says curious. Well, excuse me fer bein' so deep, Professor, but what I mean is that the book is my bank-book, an' in it are the things I've saved an' the things I've spent, writ to me as clear as glass. In one way, Professor, it *is* the story of my life so far.

The Professor drew up on the bench, tell me about it, Joe; an' I could see he was innerested. You have an idea there, he says continuin'—an' I'd like to hear how you work it out.

It's this way, Professor. I think to myself, how'd you like to surprise Nancy? I'll bet she'd be pleased if she sees I've been savin' some money an' show her the bank book to prove it, with another deposit marked in it. So I save, an' give up the movies an' shut down on the sundaes I want, an' pretty soon, there is the cash an' in no time at all the bank writes it down, seven-fifty fer sundaes I didn't eat, shows I didn't see, a tie I didn't buy—plain as your nose.

Then, smack on t'other side of the book is written down $5.00 — that means a birthday present fer Nancy. Five dollars writes the book—but I know it means, one pair stockin's an' I throw in some candy, an' I can see her face now, so pleased when she saw 'em all. It's all down in my bank-book. Professor. Then I look ahead with the book—an' it says, listen Son, stay by me, an' keep me with you, an' maybe this time, next year, you'll be gittin married to Nancy, an' then I'll be tellin' some more of your life story.

THE Professor blew his mustache around, an snorted, an' finally says, Joe, you're not only on the right track, but you're ackshooly runnin' fast on it, an' I congratulate you. Oh, it's nothin' Professor as fer as I count. It's Nancy that makes me think of such things. Nancy's a fine girl, says he. You bet, Professor, an' she says she's goin' to start teachin' me more grammer an' improve my way of talkin' but I tell her I don't notice any complaints from the bank fer my languitch, when I talk dollar bills, an' my signature's good though scrawley.

That's all right, Joe. Nancy will improve your English, an' when your money begins workin' fer you, you'll have more time to study. Money workin' fer me! Haw, I says. That's what Nancy says, but I tell her, I work fer money an' so do you, but can it work as hard fer me as I do fer it?

Did you ever essamine a compound interest table? He asts.

I've heard the name in school, I says, but it didn't essactly git my closest attention, I says. But if I'd known it would'a told me about money workin' fer me, you bet I'd taken a gander at it. Quick, Professor, where are those tables, an' how soon can I begin to whip up the money to work fer me?

Oh, he says, it's easy to learn the rules, but it takes time an" patience to work 'em out, he says, fer enough to really git the money doin' a good job fer you. Don't ever be in such a hurry to make a lot of money that you risk all your savin's. The faster it works, as a usual thing, the more risky it is fer you.

The first thing is to make sure that your original savin's are put in a safe place an' are earnin' interest every day. Like Victory Bonds fer example. Now compound interest means interest on interest all earnin' more interest. Shucks I say, an' I beg yer pardon, Professor, but they're onny 3 per cent, an' that's not so hot. He flushes up a little mite, an' he says firm like—Joe, do you know that if you're twenty-two years old, he says, by the time you're forty-six that there money will have doubled, providin'—(Oh, here's the pay-off, I thinks!)—providin' you put the money you git from the coupons smack bank in the bank again, and when you git fifty dollars or more slap 'em right back into these Bonds. Don't spend a cent of the interest, and the compound table will prove to you that you'll have money workin' fer you an' no time off—Sundays, nights and Holidays! All it asts fer is to be let alone. An' most people's fingers itch to spend, an' few have the nerve to keep what the money earns and make that earn too.

BUT there is another reason why you should invest savin's in Victory Bonds an' that is that you are makin' the money work not onny fer you, but fer your country. So you are doin' two good things with it. You are settin' aside the cash fer you and Nancy, an' bein' paid fer the use of it by your Government that will generally speakin' improve the hull country, so it will be a better place fer you both to live an' work in. But the war's over, Professor. Yes, Joe, but the Peace isn't over—an' that's what we've got to provide fer—a Peace that will bless us an' all the world too.

So, we start this way. The Baby of savin' is the Piggy Bank, an' the next is the grown up man, the savin's bank—an' the third is the hard-headed business man that puts his money in his own country to make it the finest in the world, that's Victory Bonds! Each step is necessary to the next one. You can't skip any of 'em. Baby grows to a man, the man gits to be a financier! In the long run, you'll make more money, without risk or worry, by buyin' Victory Bonds than any other way; an' remember, in due time it will double itself, an' about the time it does do that, will be the time when you'll be old enough to appreciate it.

Your money-*makin'* time is now—your money *savin'* time is NOW also — your money *spendin'* time is when you begin to drop off the makin' end, an' git more'n more to the spendin' end. Next time you're at the bank, ast the Manager to show you the compound interest tables. An' the tables will do a good turn fer you, Joe. Turn the tables on havin' to do all the work, an' make the money do a lot of it fer you. S'long Joe.

ACCOUNTANCY
AND ALLIED SUBJECTS

The Shaw Higher Accounting Courses by Mail prepare for all accounting positions. Choose the Shaw Course 50 years of success. 500 expert accountants for reference. The broader your knowledge the better qualified you are for advancement when the opening occurs. Course is planned in 3 sections—we can catch step with you at any stage and guide you to the top. Allied subjects include: Cost Accounting, Auditing, Corporation Finance, Practical Banking, Business Administration, Secretarial Practice, Economics, Commercial Law, etc.

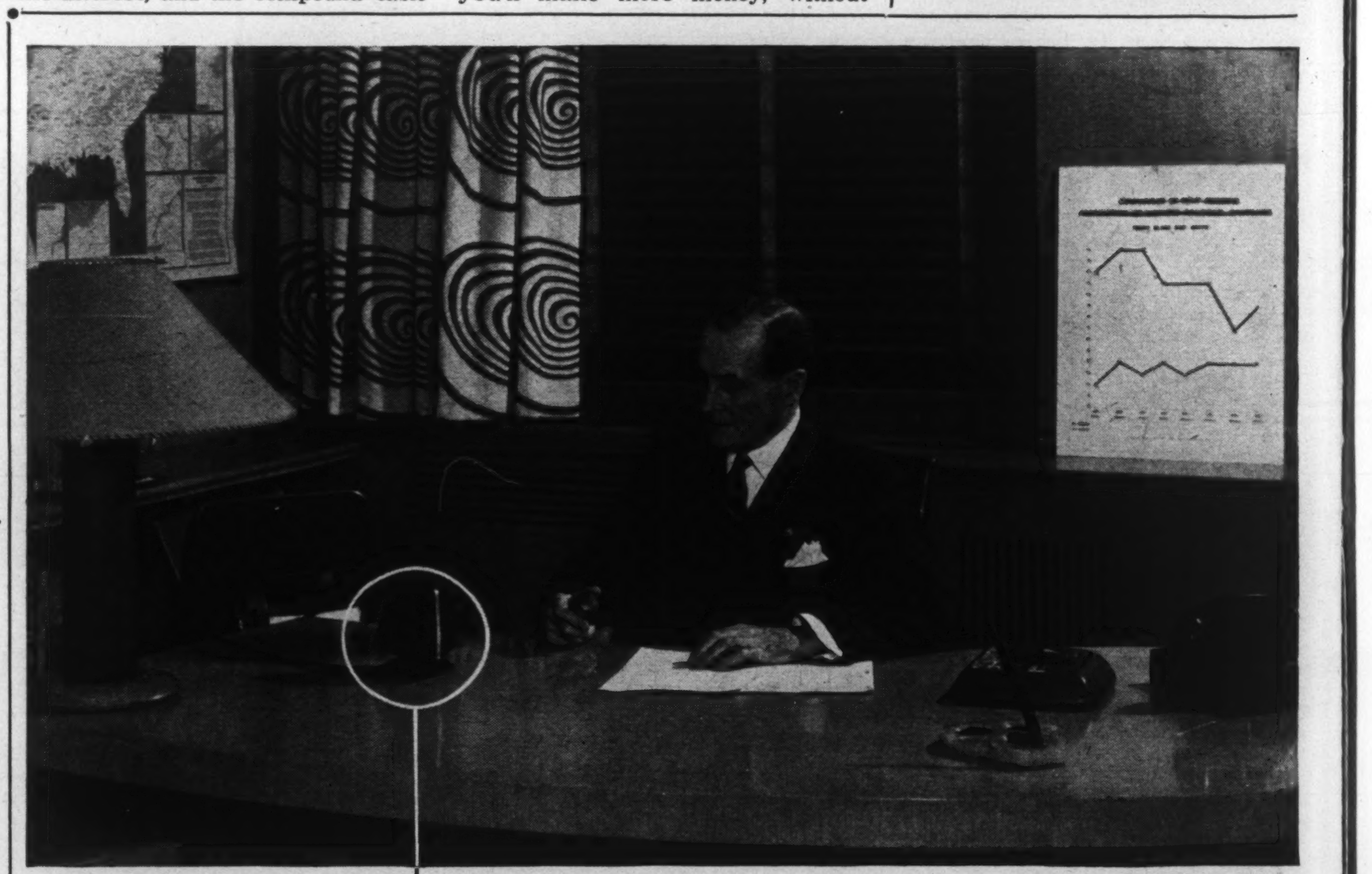
Write for Catalogue, Shaw Schools, Dept. RC57
HEAD OFFICE: 1130 BAY ST., TORONTO
Montreal Branch Office, Sun Life Bldg., Room 1656

SHAW SCHOOLS

Eyestrain picks its victims young! Remember this—and see that your children have plentiful, soft light for study and reading. And remember General Electric Lamps "Stay Brighter . . . Longer".

Use GENERAL ELECTRIC LAMPS
MADE IN CANADA
L-65

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LTD.



Control Center

For Key Thinking and Executive Action

Top-flight executives acclaim this new, improved business method a work expediter so complete and so precise it actually doubles your ability to get things done. It is Dictaphone Electronic Dictation—now available without priority restrictions. A small desk microphone records your memos, ideas and instructions without requiring the presence of your secretary.

While you relax and talk your work away, she is left free to protect you from interruptions and perform other important duties for you. The microphone is your control center—for planning as well as for action. Under proper conditions, it even records across-the-desk conversations.

DICTAPHONE *Electronic Dictation*

Learn for yourself how this microphone "Control Center" will double your ability to get things done. Free descriptive literature will be sent on request.

DICTAPHONE
DICTAPHONE CORPORATION LIMITED, 86 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO

The word Dictaphone is the registered trade-mark of Dictaphone Corporation, makers of dictating machines and other sound recording and reproducing equipment bearing said trade-mark.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Warcraft Which Cost $12,000,000 Will Bring Logs to B.C. Mills

By W. P. LUCE

SIX steel war transport ferries which the Government had ordered reduced to scrap — although their total cost was about $12,000,000—are being converted into modern log carriers in Vancouver and Victoria. Other ferries of the same type have been cut up by acetylyne torches.

The determination of a shipyard operator to salvage as much material as possible before consigning the ferries to the scrap yard delayed this until buyers decided they would be a good investment. The new owners are the Straits Towing and Salvage Company, of Vancouver, and the Island Tug and Barge Company, of Victoria.

The price has not been disclosed, but it was a bargain. It certainly was a buyers' market, for there are few concerns on the Pacific Coast that could find a use for these craft.

Considerable work will have to be done before the ferries are in shape for log freighting. The hulls are to be strengthened and cut from 350 feet to 250 feet, and the great drop doors at the bows will be removed. One will be in service on the west coast of Vancouver Island in three months, and all will be in use by the end of 1946.

Each vessel will have a capacity of 700,000 feet of logs, all on deck. These great floating steel boxes will operate over long distances in all kinds of weather. They are fireproof, and practically unsinkable.

Another deal put through by the War Assets Corporation was the selling of seven Fairmiles to Thomas Hamilton, an American millionaire who is developing a rich man's holiday resort at Malibu, on Prince Louise Inlet. The Fairmiles will be used to convey patrons up and down the coast, and it won't be done at cut rates.

Perhaps a little optimistically, the War Assets Corporation is waiting for bids on a number of frigates, corvettes, and mine-sweepers that have been built on the west coast. These are being taken to Bidwell Bay, on the North Arm of Burrard Inlet, for anchorage. Prospective buyers can get there by bus and launch, but not many visitors are expected.

Bidwell Bay is a small cove that is familiarly known as "The Graveyard." Many of the ships moored there are unseaworthy, waiting for the day when the owners finally make up their minds to scrap them. There was a brisk market for the ancient craft at the outbreak of the war, when scrap iron was in great demand, but present prospects for sales are rather gloomy.

Deserving Applicant

An application for an old age pension has been made on behalf of Louis Thuot and his wife. Until recently they worked their little farm on Hurst Island, but Mrs. Thuot fell ill and her husband could not look after her and do the chores as well.

Mrs. Thuot went to the Alert Bay hospital. Mr. Thuot, too lonely by himself on the farm, moved to Port Hardy to batch with a friend, but he needs the old age pension to pay his share of the expenses.

Mr. Thuot believes he is 108, which would make him B.C.'s oldest pensioner. His wife is only 96.

Elusive Listings

If there is to be another boom in real estate on the coast, the cash customers will not have to wait long before being shown where to sign on the dotted line. There are 800 agents and 805 salesmen licensed to do business with prospects, an increase of fifty per cent over the previous year when the total stood at 1122.

The difficulty has been to find properties to sell, rather than to induce prospects to buy. Agents have been spending more time getting listings than making sales, and there is no commission in that.

Licensed insurance men have added 139 to their numbers in twelve months, their total being now 2,739.

An appreciable increase in salesmen is anticipated as soon as service personnel definitely returns to civilian life.

Travelling TB Clinics

Under the direction of Dr. W. H. Hatfield, head of the medical advisory board of the B.C. Tuberculosis Society, continual efforts are made to combat this dread disease. Travelling clinics were put on the road last year, visiting most of the larger towns and cities. With their help, more than 116,000 persons were examined.

Of these, 674 were shown to have TB in a more or less advanced form. At least two-thirds of the men and women tested had no more than a vague suspicion that there might be something slightly wrong with them.

Posthole Drill

The meanest job on the farm, in the opinion of any hired man, is digging postholes. It has to be done, but it's invariably postponed as often as possible, and then performed under protest. Even an experienced posthole digger who really puts his back into it hasn't much to show for his work at the end of the day.

Fortunately, there is hope. A mechanical earth drill is now on the market, and the first one to operate in Canada is digging holes for Hume and Rumble, a New Westminster electrical contracting firm.

A hole two feet across and six feet deep can be bored in three minutes, just about the time it takes the hired man to spit on his hands and drive his pick into the reluctant earth a couple of times.

Uses for Seaweed

A scientific survey of the seaweed possibilities of the B.C. coast was made this summer, with encouraging results. It has long been known that there are extensive beds of agar agar seaweed off the north end of Vancouver Island, but these could not be economically exploited so long as the Japanese had almost absolute control of the agar agar market. The weed grows luxuriantly off Japan, where it could be dried and baled by cheap labor.

An Eburne concern, Marine Laboratories, Ltd., plans to handle agar agar in future. The product is used chiefly in the manufacture of jellies, and also as a base for laxatives.

The Eburne firm will also prepare edible products from a species of large kelp common on the southern coast, and rich in minerals and iodine. This is the Neurovy Neurovytisus, and it is used to supplement diets in humans and animals. Pharmacists in Britain are particularly interested in this seaweed.

MACDONALD'S
EXPORT
CIGARETTES
33 C.M.

F-M Steam EQUIPMENT FOR THE power PLANT

When you are in the market for Steam Equipment, call on Fairbanks-Morse. This organization, which is known as "The Departmental Store for Industry" is ready to supply everything for the control or regulation of steam, water, air, oil, etc.

F-M stocks include Fairbanks and Reading, Pratt & Cady Valves, Durabla and Greene, Tweed line of Packings (Palmetto, Cutno, Super-Cutno, Pelro and Klero), Foster Regulators, Strong Traps, Wilson Tube Cleaning Equipment, Dexter Valve Reseating outfits, pipe and fittings, etc.

MACHINE TOOLS
SHOP SUPPLIES
TOOLS—PNEUMATIC & ELECTRIC
SCALES
RAILWAY & CONTRACTORS' EQUIPMENT
ENGINES—DIESEL & GASOLINE
PUMPS • ABRASIVES
TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT
VALVES AND STEAM GOODS
CHAIN BLOCKS
COAL STOKERS
AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT
MOTORS AND GENERATORS
TRUCKS—HAND AND POWER
REFRACTORIES • BELTING
WOODWORKING MACHINERY
WELDING EQUIPMENT

The CANADIAN Fairbanks-Morse COMPANY Limited

HALIFAX SAINT JOHN QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO WINDSOR FORT WILLIAM WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER VICTORIA FACTORY SHERBROOKE QUE.

THE LONDON LETTER

Throes of Government Make Mice Out of Noisy Oppositionists

By P. O'D.

HOUSING, education, demobilization — these are only three of the home problems that are giving the Socialist Government that horrid feeling of tightness around the forehead. They are all difficult, all pressing, and none of them going too well.

Demobilization is probably the problem of most immediate urgency. Men must be got out of the Services as quickly as possible and back on the job, or the work of reconstruction will be held up. The Bevin Plan of release on the basis of age and length of service is comprehensive and eminently fair — in theory. In practice it is meeting with all sorts of difficulties and producing all sorts of difficulties.

Complaints are rising in a flood on all sides, even from the trade-unionists — people not naturally inclined to criticize this Government. Plans and promises to speed up demobilization are being made, but to carry these out will be no easy matter with the demands on the armed forces in various parts of the world, and the grim likelihood of further demands in the hard winter ahead. Transportation is another aspect of the problem, especially from the Far East. No easy solution for that!

Housing is also not proceeding as fast as it should — nothing like so fast! — and the truculent but able Mr. Aneurin Bevan (with an "a"), who used to pounce so ferociously on the late Government from the Opposition benches for what he considered their almost criminal dilatoriness, is now reduced as Minister of Health to soft words and appealing looks.

"I am convinced we shall not be able to build enough houses by the traditional method," says Mr. Bevan. He is therefore looking for some really satisfactory method of prefabrication, some other material as good as brick. "So far my search has been in vain, but I do not despair". Quite a change of tone for Mr. Bevan!

Education used to be a handy club with which to beat the wicked Tories. Raise the school-leaving age to 15 at once, and to 16 in another year or so, was the cry. Now Miss Ellen Wilkinson, the Minister of Education, has had to keep it at 14 until April, '47. And nothing at all is said about raising it to 16.

It is not Miss Wilkinson's fault. You can't retain nearly 400,000 extra children in school without the buildings to house them and the teachers to instruct them. But then neither was it Mr. Butler's fault, when he was Minister of Education only a short while ago.

Recently I had a chat with a Conservative Member — one of the survivors. He was not exactly detached, but philosophic and, in a somewhat apologetic way, a little amused, by the Government's various expedients and excuses, and especially by the effect responsibility is having on Socialist Ministers.

"We are certainly not trying to add to their difficulties", he said. "That would be worse than foolish. After all, a good many of the policies they are trying to carry out are really ours. But I can imagine how old Laocoon would have felt, if he had been able to pass the serpents over to someone else to wrestle with — someone who had been shouting instructions and criticism at him. He would probably have been glad enough just to look for a while. So are we."

Cooperative Censorship

When censorship duty's to be done, a censor's lot is not a happy one. And even less happy is the lot of the censored — especially if they happen to be newspapermen.

There is therefore something very pleasant and also a litle surprising about a luncheon which was held the other day at Claridge's in London. It was given by leading journalists and newspaper proprietors to Admiral George Thomson, late Chief Press Censor at the Ministry of Information, as an expression of their affectionate esteem.

Not many censors can ever have received such a tribute, and very, very few can ever have deserved it so well. Admiral Thomson was unfailingly genial and tactful and prompt and fair-minded. He made the horrid burden of censorship as light as it could possibly be made, and in return the newspapers made it light for him.

Never did any Press cooperate more loyally and cheerfully. In fact, the restrictions might be regarded as self-imposed. Journalists knew what they shouldn't publish, and they didn't publish it. When in doubt, they asked his advice. That was what it amounted to. The whole relationship was a credit to him — and also to them.

Modern Pirates

Reminders of the bad but picturesque old days of cross-Channel raiding lie in the news of French pirates slipping into Rye Bay under cover of darkness or mist, being rounded up by patrol-boats of the Royal Navy, and taken away in custody to their own ports to be dealt with by the French authorities. Gentle treatment compared to what would have happened to them five or six centuries ago! But in those turbulent ancient times they would probably have come in strength, with a view to carrying off loot and ladies and burning as much as possible of the town. Now they aim merely to do a bit of illegal fishing.

Still there is a pleasantly mediaeval ring about it all, reminding us of the days when Cinque Ports were really Cinque Ports, the haunt of fighting ships and fighting men, and not merely quaint and lovely survivals dosing away the years, sometimes miles from the narrow sea they once guarded.

But the fighting men are still there, and it is just as well for these marauding Frenchmen that they were rounded up by the Royal Navy and not by angry Sussex fishermen. They might have had a very much rougher time.

Shakespeare Homeless

Ordinary people may well be puzzled by the economics of theatre ownership and management in London. There is at present an acute shortage of theatres. Rents are correspondingly high. You might expect every available theatre to be in use, and yet every now and then one hears of some famous old playhouse being turned into a cinema or a dance-hall — quite worthy purposes perhaps, but surely not so important as more theatres.

The latest thus to lapse in the entertainment scale of value—the artistic scale, at any rate—is the old Lyceum, made so famous in the long management of Henry Irving and Ellen Terry. It is to become a dance-hall.

Donald Wolfit, the very distinguished Shakespearean actor, offered to take it over and re-equip it as a home of classic drama. The London County Council turned down his bid. Somebody else had bid more, I suppose, but the L.C.C. might well have taken into account the purpose to which it was to be put. Apparently that doesn't count. So Shakespeare is still homeless in London. But we have one more dance-hall!

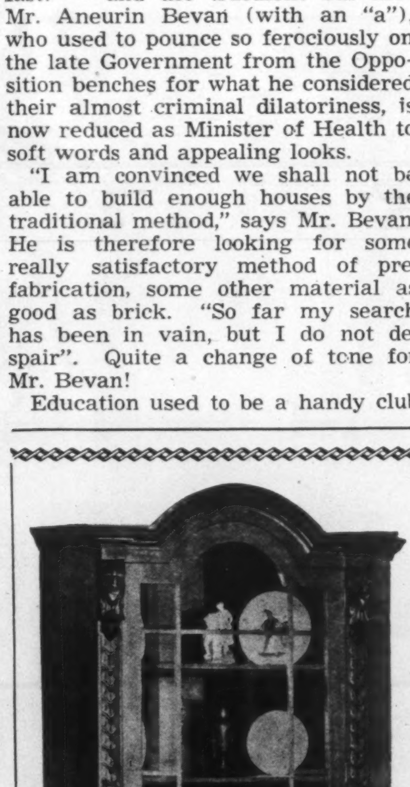
Spacious Victorian Houses

All over West-End London there are tall, handsome, empty houses—whole rows of them in places. Some of them have been damaged by bombs. Some were requisitioned by Government departments, and have now been given back to their owners. Some have been unoccupied for years, for the simple reason that people couldn't raise the army of servants necessary to run them. They were built in spacious Victorian times for spacious Victorian families.

Even before the war it seemed odd that they shouldn't be turned into flats. It seems odder than ever now, in view of the acute housing shortage in London. The Government apparently thinks so, too, for a special advisory committee, presided over by the Minister of Town and Country Planning, is about to bring in a report on the subject.

Who are to occupy these flats when the job is done—bombed-out families from Peckham and Bermondsey and Houndsditch? Why not? This is a proletarian age, and these are worthy and long-suffering people. But still one winces a little at the thought of West-End squares decorated with clothes-lines on which are strung "the short and simple flannels of the poor".

Victorian ghosts are going to have a hard time finding their way around this brave new London. They won't know whether they are in Kensington or Whitechapel.



Corner Cabinets

Hand carved in solid mahogany or walnut — made to any size.

LIONEL RAWLINSON LTD.

Designers & Makers of Fine Furniture

647-649 YONGE ST. — TORONTO

EST. 1883

"PICTURES FOR LASTING PLEASURE"

"Broken But Not Uprooted" by Emily Carr 1871 - 1945

At the heart of a primeval rainforest on the West Coast, where tall Douglas Firs wrestle together for air and sunlight, a stricken giant raises his crippled limbs in mute appeal to the heavens. Around him garbed in rusty grey, his lesser fellows keep their distance, still respecting his vanished domination. But from the red earth at his feet springs up a new generation of hardy saplings, eager to hide with their lush greenery the nakedness of his recay.

In this notable example of her mature genius, Emily Carr displays her supreme mastery of nature's symbolism.

EST. 1932

A. R. LAING G. BLAIR LAING

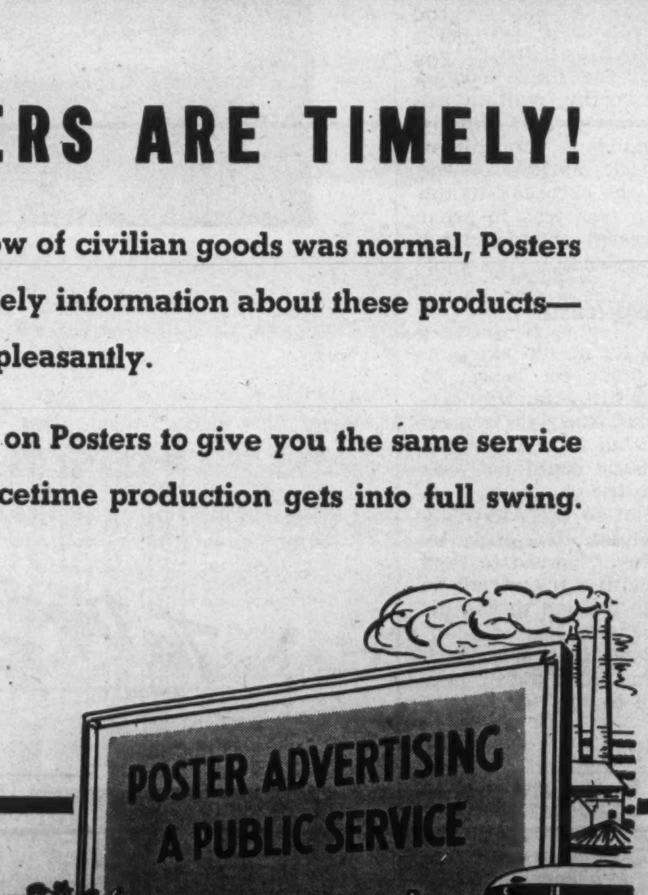
LAING FINE ART GALLERIES

60 Bloor St. East, Toronto - Just East of Yonge

POSTERS ARE TIMELY!

When the flow of civilian goods was normal, Posters gave you timely information about these products—quickly and pleasantly.

You can rely on Posters to give you the same service again as peacetime production gets into full swing.



POSTER ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

80 RICHMOND ST W., TORONTO

THE WEEK IN RADIO

Morris Surdin a Young Composer Wins Favor; Symphony Plans

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

LISTENERS to the Wednesday night "Curtain Time" dramas and the Thursday night "Voice of Victor" programs will by this time have become familiar with the phrase "It's Music By Surdin". The "Surdin" in question is Morris Surdin, a handsome young Canadian musician who is winning fame in both Canada and United States. He has recently written two suites for the Philadelphia "Pops" Orchestra. He has just completed a suite for viola which will be heard over the Canadian airways and will also be performed this season at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, where the Canadian, Reginald Stewart, is orchestra conductor.

Since the age of five Morris Surdin has studied under Toronto's leading musical instructors. While attending Harbord Collegiate he wrote several compositions for the school orchestra, at the same time conducting his own dance orchestra. Surdin holds as one of his deepest convictions, that there is always more to learn in music, and as usual he spent the summer in New York and Philadelphia studying under the leading conductors and composers of the continent. When you hear "It's Music by Surdin", I suggest that you listen carefully, for I think the years will bring this young man to considerable fame.

I am glad to report that Paul Sherman's 40-piece orchestra on "The Northern Electric Hour", a new show heard on Monday nights, lived up to advance notices. Sherman has been waiting for this chance, and he didn't muff it when it came. Harry "Red" Foster's idea of "saluting" cities across Canada, and featuring a noted artist from each city, is an excellent one. John Drainie is narrator. Horace Brown writes the script.

The return of "Music for Canadians", under Samuel Hersenhoren, adds to the enjoyment of Sunday night listening. This year Evelyn Gould replaces Gabrielle. Miss Gould won a scholarship in the "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" series.

The Spread of Music

I was wondering the other day whether "Pops" Concerts or radio had done more to popularize good music. There are good arguments on both sides of the question. You have only to sit on the top of Mount Royal in Montreal, on the banks of Charles River in Boston, in the Bowl at Hollywood, in Toronto's Varsity Stadium, or in New York's Lewisohn Stadium to catch the power of the impact of good music in the lives of the public. But it should be remembered that for more than 20 years radio has been sending out to the far corners the finest kind of music. Farmers and forestry men who have never seen a symphony orchestra in their lives know what a symphony orchestra sounds like on the air. They know Toscanini and Fielder and Mitropoulos, by name at least, and their stimulated appetite for fine music has resulted in an unprecedented demand for recordings of symphonic music.

The return of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony for its 16th season was warmly welcomed by listeners. Symphony fans are perhaps the most faithful of all listeners. By the word faithful I mean they really listen to the program. They don't use radio for background music while they go on with every other kind of household activity. Artur Rodzinski returns as musical director of the symphony, while the guest conductors for the season will include Igor Stravinsky, Bruno Walter and George Szell. Several events of unusual interest are planned by the "Philharmonic" for the season, including the annual performance of the Bach St. Mathew Passion during Holy Week with Bruno Walter conducting, and the Beethoven Ninth Symphony under Rodzinski during the final week. The entire Third Act of Wagner's "Die Walkure" will be broadcast by Rodzinski and the orchestra on November 25. Highlights of the October broadcasts include Milstein's interpretation of the Tschaikowsky Violin Concerto, October 21; and William Kapell's performance of the Rachmaninoff "Variations on a Theme of Paganini", October 28.

Broadcasting the "Pops"

This brings me to the rather unusual news that a department store, the Robert Simpson Co. Ltd., will sponsor the Friday night "Pops" concerts of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra this season. The orchestra will be under the direction of Sir Ernest MacMillan, his associate conductor Ettore Mazzoleni, and occasional guest conductors. I am assured that this is the first series of its kind to be broadcast in Canada. The programs will originate in Massey Hall, Toronto. Charles Jennings, assistant supervisor of programs for the C. B. C., will be the announcer.

One of the guest conductors will be Arthur Fiedler, of the Boston "Pops" Orchestra. Another will be Ethel Stark, conductor of the Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra. Promising young Canadian musicians will be featured as guest artists. For the first of the 24 concerts, on Oct. 26, Claire Gagnier, of Montreal, now studying in New York, will be soloist. Some of the other musicians who will be featured include George Haddad, Windsor pianist; Mary Syme, a young Hamilton pianist; Frances James and Evelyn Gould, both Toronto sopranos. The "Pops" concerts will go on the air at 8 p.m., Eastern Time, over the C.B.C.'s Trans-Canada network.

Toscanini Returns

Arturo Toscanini will conduct the N. B. C. Symphony Orchestra for 16 weeks on the General Motors Symphony of the air winter series to be launched Sunday, October 28. Two distinguished guest conductors, Dmitri Mitropoulos and Erich Kleiber, will divide the eight remaining engagements of the 24-week winter series.

The new season represents the start of the ninth year of the N. B. C. Symphony, the orchestra organized especially for Toscanini's return from semi-retirement in Italy in 1937. It will be the maestro's eighth full season with the ensemble he affectionately calls "my orchestra". He took a sabbatical from broadcasting during the 1941-1942 season but returned to the N. B. C. podium even during that holiday year for special Treasury Department concerts.

Toscanini will direct the first six concerts of the winter series, October 28 to December 2, inclusive. Mitropoulos, conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony, then will take the baton for four consecutive weeks, from December 9. Toscanini will return for a second group of six air concerts from January 6 to February 10. Kleiber, noted Viennese-born operatic and symphony conductor, is assigned the dates of February 17 to March 10 inclusive, and Toscanini will conduct the four final Sundays of the season . . . March 17 to April 7.

Four guest conductors will be heard this season during the annual A. B. C. broadcasts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The season opened recently with Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, musical director, on the podium. The series will subsequently present Sir Adrian Boult, British conductor; Fritz Reiner, conductor of the Pittsburgh Symphony; Igor Stravinsky, composer-conductor, and Leonard Bernstein, American composer and conductor. Sir Adrian, conductor of the B. B. C. Orchestra in London, returns to this country just 10 years after he last conducted the Boston Symphony. He is expected to appear about mid-season. Reiner has never presided over the Boston orchestra, although he has guest-conducted many other American orchestras. Stravinsky returns after a two-year absence and will present works by himself and other composers. Bernstein conducted the Boston ensemble last season. The concerts, on Saturday evenings, will be at a new time this year, from 8.30 p.m. to 9.30 Eastern Time.

CHINESE ELM

Makes a Tall Dense Hedge in Two Years

During the past twelve years the Chinese Elm has become the most popular tree as material for tall hedges. Fastest growing tree known. Small leaf and dense foliage. By using Chinese Elm you get more hedge for your money than you can get with any other tree.

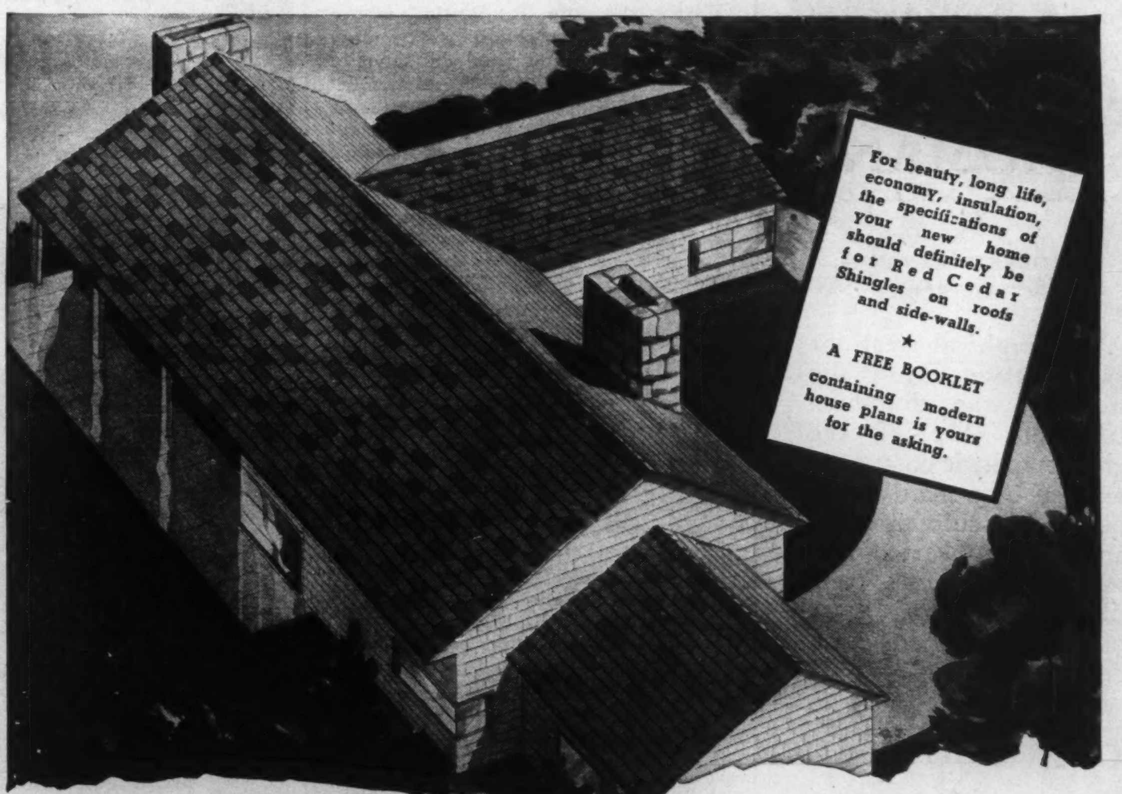
	Per 10	Per 100
15-18 inches	$3.50	$30.00
18-24 inches	4.00	35.00
2-3 feet	5.00	42.00

5 plants one size and variety at the 10 rate; 25 of one size and variety at the 100 rate.

We grow complete line of all hardy evergreens, shrubs and trees.

The SHERIDAN NURSERIES Limited

HEAD OFFICE: 4 St. Thomas Street, Toronto 5, Ont. SALES STATIONS: 1186 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario
NURSERIES: Sheridan and Clarkson, Ont. Lakeshore Highway at Clarkson, Ont.



There IS no "roofing problem"...

the answer is "RED CEDAR SHINGLES"

● There need be no hesitation in selecting the material for roofs and sidewalls. For the new home of today and tomorrow—or for renovating the home of yesterday—RED CEDAR SHINGLES have all the essential qualities. Great durability, excellent insulation, minimum upkeep and exceptional weather resistance, all are provided by RED CEDAR SHINGLES—and at THE LOWEST COST PER YEAR OF LIFE. If RED CEDAR SHINGLES appear less plentiful and not immediately available at your dealer's, this is largely because civilians are actually using more than ever before. Every effort will continue to be made to meet all demands. In the meantime, it will be worth while to wait for RED CEDAR SHINGLES if you possibly can. Keep in touch with your dealer.

Red Cedar Shingle Bureau B. C. Division
509 Metropolitan Bldg, Vancouver, B. C.

SHINGLES

A Basic B.C. Industry

★

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

A Transplanted Canadian Editor Writes a Spirited "Romantic"

THE BLACK ROSE, a novel, by Thomas R. Costain. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.25.)

AFTER a good many years as an Editor, first for *Maclean's* and then for the *Saturday Evening Post*, Mr. Costain began putting his theories into practice. While some novelists state problems, attack institutions, build up case-studies in psychiatry, he believes that stories are told primarily for entertainment. That does not mean that he ignores the abnormal or gives psychology the go-by. On the contrary. But young love and adventure have first place in his mind and he leaves cosmic pessimism for the experimenters. Last year his historical romance "Ride With Me" won high favor and this new tale is in similar vein.

He goes a long way back for his scene. A young Englishman took part in the Oxford riots in the year 1273, left college to go adventuring and found himself after exploits in the far lands of Kublai Khan. Under the terrifying gaze of General Bayan "of the Hundred Eyes" he dared to rescue a Greek slave with whom he had fallen in love, paid for his daring with torture, but in due course was restored to the favor of the many-eyed and returned to England rich and famous.

Whether he would be reunited with his first love, or would marry an English heiress is the problem, carefully presented, with no end of suspense and the other cunning arts of the practised writer. It's a brave tale well told and the author's circle of friends and admirers will be enlarged by those who read it.

Apostle of Gloom

EDGAR ALLAN POE, A Collection of his Works edited with an Introduction by Philip Van Doren Stern. (Macmillans—Viking Portable—$2.75.)

THE complete Romantic, whose dark fancies have a timeless quality, lived and died in poverty and without a friend. Even his literary executor introduced a reprint of his poems with a slanderous essay. But drunkenness and near-insanity could not obscure the high talent of the man and his influence, particularly in France, continues to this hour.

Over 600 pages of his tales, essays and poems are included in this collection, admirably edited and printed.

Sunny Alberta

JOHNNY CHINOOK, by Robert E. Gard. (Longmans, Green, $3.50.)

THAT Alberta is a romantic Province every Albertan knows. He cherishes the "long ago" which doesn't mean a few thousand years, as it means in Europe, or even a couple of hundred as it means in Ontario. For a man of the West antiquity is the period before the Mounted Police came to Macleod; say eighty years or so. That was the time of the whiskey runners from Fort Benton, of the quarrels between Crees and Blackfeet, of the odd and unpredictable personages which any wilderness seems bound to attract. The men of the North Saskatchewan have a longer view back to the fur-trading days.

A new era began with the arrival in Calgary of the first C.P.R. train in 1883 for then came the ranchers and the settlers in ever increasing company.

The people have an interest in the former days. Almost any small town has an Old Timers' Dance every winter. So there was good sense in Mr. Gard's notion that a collection of stories of campfire and tavern was about due. From his position as director of the Folk Lore and Local History project of the University of Alberta he was free to listen, laugh and record. But it's a book not for Alberta alone. Any Canadian will enjoy its tall tales. One cannot but be sympathetic with the teamster who found that a rattlesnake had bitten the tongue of his waggon. Something had to be done, as the tongue was visibly swelling. So he cut it off, and thereby saved the waggon. This is a mere sample of many.

Infatuation

THE UNCERTAIN JOURNEY, a novel, by Oscar Lewis. (Ryerson. $3.00.)

A FOOL there was, wrote Kipling, with impolite references to "a rag and a bone and a hank of hair." In this tale the "rag," etc., is a girl who has everything but morals and character. The fool knows that he is the victim of an infatuation, but is too weak to break it for more than a season, and every time he returns to the doubtful arms of the girl he suffers both in mind and estate. The sex element is played-up continuously. A book not recommended.

Off the Maine Coast

STORM TIDE, a novel, by Elizabeth Ogilvie. (Oxford, $3.50.)

A YEAR ago this writer interested the public with a tale of the Maine coast entitled "High Tide at Noon." The numerous, lusty and dominant Bennett family of lobstermen filled the background, while the fore-stage was given to Joanna, the spirited, strong-minded daughter. She had a triple passion; for the sea, for the Island which bred her and now seemed to be slipping away from the Family, and for an ill-starred husband. After his death she determined to go back to the Island.

The fortunes of Joanna are continued in this book. She has married Nils Sorenson, who has long adored her from afar, and they are returning to the island. Other couples gradually join them and two of the stormy Bennett boys return. But fishermen from the mainland have been poaching so long in the Bennett waters that they resent the new settlement, and seek by all means, fair and foul, to impoverish it and drive the people out.

This open conflict gives normal drama to the tale, but the more important drama is the struggle of Nils to be himself in the constant presence of a dominant and self-hungry wife. This theme is handled with uncommon grace and charm.

The progress of the story is deliberate, so much time and space is given to the glory of the sea. The roar of the surf in a mad north-easter is a symphony beloved to the heroine, as to the author. The progress of a fine boat in a heavy gale is an intoxicant. Indeed to any one who loves the sea the novel is important for that alone since Miss Ogilvie has the "feel" of it as few other writers have.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF
ROBERT SCHUMANN
by
ROBERT HAVEN SCHAUFFLER

A biographical treat for every music lover, the story of the dramatic, turbulent life of the great romantic composer, written by a man who is both a meticulous scholar and a light-hearted narrator. The most complete one-volume work on Schumann in existence.

574 pages $4.50

OXFORD

HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM

Nervous and mental conditions which interfere with normal, healthy living are treated by the most modern methods, including electric shock.

Each patient receives the personal attention of experienced kindly physicians, nurses and therapists.

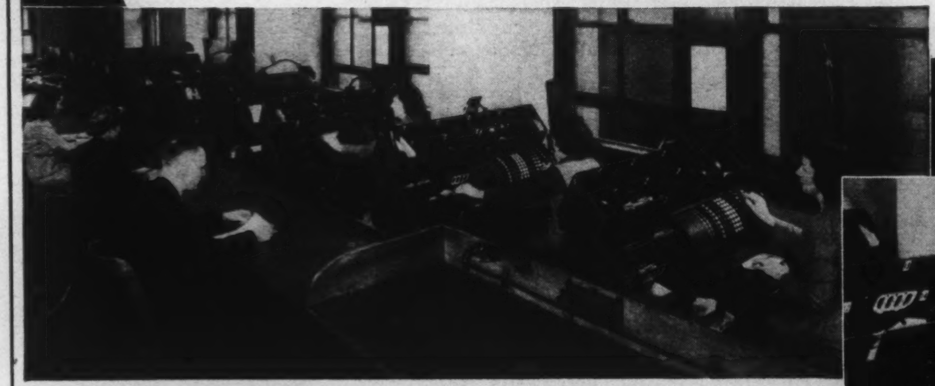
Physicians are cordially invited to visit Homewood and observe the methods of treatment and inspect the commodious, comfortable buildings, situated amid 75 beautifully landscaped acres. Rates are moderate.

Write for illustrated booklet to F. H. C. BAUGH, M.D., Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium of Guelph Ontario Limited

William H. Clarke, Canadian Manager of the Oxford University Press, who in cooperation with Robert L. Crowell, the New York publisher, is sponsoring a Canadian fiction competition for English and French writers.

ORDER YOUR BOOKS FROM
BURNILL'S BOOKSHOP
317½ Bay Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
REDUCES FIVE PROVING STEPS TO ONE SIMPLE OPERATION . . .
WITH *National* PROOF MACHINES



FACED with increasing responsibilities and widening services, the modern Bank must not only retain its tradition of accuracy but must add to that the factor of speed.

Realizing this, the Royal Bank of Canada analysed its proving methods. It found that the proving of items coming from Clearance Houses, Branches and Depositors entailed five distinct operations. These items had to be proved, sorted, totals established by classifications, lists prepared to accompany items to banks and then the day's work recapitulated.

Today the Royal Bank of Canada has solved this time-wasting problem by the installation of National Proof Machines and the five separate steps formerly required in proving have been compressed into a single operation . . . simple, quick and thorough.

The experience of the Royal Bank with National Proof Machines . . . the saving of time . . . the replacing of human fallibility with mechanical accuracy . . . and the elimination of unnecessary work and duplication . . . have resulted in such satisfaction that National Proof Machines are now standard equipment at the Main Office, Toronto, and in every other branch where volume justifies installation.

We cordially invite you to write us for more detailed information on National Proof Machines.

FEATURES OF
NATIONAL PROOF MACHINES

1. Mechanical detection of error on each deposit slip and enforced correction.
2. Shutter-directed sorting of items into compartments, thus eliminating mis-sorting.
3. Standard flexible 81 key amount keyboard.
4. Twenty totals, 2 credit and 18 debit.
5. Progressive classification totals available at all times without recapping operation.
6. Complete and automatically printed identification on all deposit slips.
7. Automatic count of items by classifications.
8. Smooth flow of work to all departments, eliminating peaks and bottlenecks.
9. Proved control figures immediately available at end of day's run for final balancing of all affected departments.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO—SALES OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

THE BOOKSHELF

Sinclair Lewis's Minnesota is a Sad and Sorry State of Mind

CASS TIMBERLANE, a novel, by Sinclair Lewis. (Random House, $3.00.)

A SMALL, imaginary city of Minnesota, with a big name — Grand Republic — counts among its leading figures a judge, aged 41. He is content with his job, with his library, his chess-board, his general estate and his twelve-bore shotgun. In season he assassinates wild ducks. Between seasons he hunts precedents. Once he had been a Congressman but found Washington boring, for a Republican, and refused reelection. His fluffy wife protested, divorced him and married a rich Englishman. Even with that he was content and came back home to see the neighbors and do the things he was "used to."

Sir George Thomson, Advisor to the Air Ministry and one of the British brains behind the atomic bomb, is taking a well-earned holiday with his family in Shackleford, Surrey.

Now, presiding over a dull case, he is all but asleep when a new witness shocks him into wakefulness. A young girl, electrically alive and of fiery beauty, gives her testimony in creamy tones and His Honor from that instant is chained to her chariot wheels. How he gains notice, and finally acceptance as her personal slave is for the reader to learn.

But this wife, like the other, goes on the loose, contemptuous of his love. This time there is no divorce. The husband finds her, forgives her and brings her back home. It's not a new tale. The Prophet Hosea told it with some distinction nearly three thousand years ago, and didn't waste his time abusing the neighbors.

Sinclair Lewis is considerably less tender than Hosea. His mission, as he sees it, is to scarify social life in the United States. He drags to the foreground open or concealed stupidities, hypocrisies, cruelties, prejudices, represented by type-figures, and pours his scorn upon them all. Indeed his people are more like types than human beings since he seems reluctant to credit them with any good impulses or intelligent tastes. Many of them cannot possibly command the sympathy of the reader and thus are less than alive. His theme in this novel is the failure of marriage as an institution. It's "a desperate thing," as John Selden said in the Sixteenth Century, and its victims live lives "of quiet desperation."

In support of that thesis he presents friction-points as discovered by a dozen or so of the couples he describes, and tends to become boring. But in the mechanics of writing Sinclair Lewis has few equals. His prose sparkles with wit, with comic contrasts, with lively metaphor and simile. His descriptions are detailed and complete. But he *will* bring in cats! He probably designs them as symbolic types of various women, but when he writes about a black kitten he descends to being "cute". This reviewer is not allergic to cats, in mass. God made them and they are no doubt all right in their place. But individual boudoir kittens who say "I'm all right, thanks, and how about some cream now?" are less than attractive.

Painter of the Mad Rich

F. SCOTT FITZGERALD, A Selection by Dorothy Parker of his Works, with an Introduction by John O'Hara. (Macmillans, Viking, $2.75.)

HERE are two novels complete, "The Great Gatsby" and "Tender is the Night" and a group of some of the author's best short stories, all fiercely realistic and even photographic of the reckless society in which Fitzgerald moved, to his own destruction. Mr. O'Hara's introduction is a salty performance, particularly in his criticism of Sinclair Lewis and other contemporaries of Fitzgerald. The book is pocket-size—for a loose pocket—and most attractive.

A Boy of the Past

BORDER IRON, a novel, by Herbert Best. (Macmillans, $2.50.)

WHILE Massachusetts and New York were still British colonies a border dispute arose. An ironmaster on the New York side was buying ore from Massachusetts and smelting it in his charcoal furnace. He had enemies who sought to prevent the imports and do themselves a bit of good at the same time. But a runaway boy and his dog found a way to end the difficulty. The climax of the book is a rousing fist-fight in which, of course, virtue triumphs over brawn and deviltry. Illustrations in graceful line-drawing are by Erick Berry.

Book of the Macabre

MURDER BOOK. The Best Accounts of Eighteen Celebrated Cases. Selected and Introduced by Joseph Henry Jackson. (Macmillans, Viking, $2.75.)

A TASTE for murder as an entertainment differs from a taste for detection. Plenty of people revel in detective fiction; not because of the crime, but because of the long and urgent chase for the criminal and the final assurance that he will get what is coming to him. But a real murder, rather than a fictional one, generates a not unpleasing state of horrified surprise accompanied by a chill up the spine. Plenty of such chills are to be found in this notable collection of nearly six hundred pages. The book is of pocket size and admirably printed.

Of course, I'm embarrassed

I don't like to talk about worms, Boss. But you ought to know. Worms sap my strength, leave me too weak to fight serious illness.

Clean out those thieves, Boss, with Sergeant's SURE SHOT Capsules (Puppy Capsules for young dogs). They're easy to take, and how they work! In no time at all, I'll be my old self again.

Get them at the drug or pet store, Boss, and keep them on hand. Get Sergeant's Dog Book, too! It's full of good ideas for training and keeping me healthy. Free at stores or with this coupon.

Sergeant's DOG MEDICINES

Sergeant's Dog Medicines, Ltd.
Dept. 44-K-1, 165 Dufferin St.
Toronto, Ont.

Please mail a FREE, 36-page Illustrated Sergeant's Dog Book to:

Print

Name__________

Address__________

City Prov.

Thanks, Boss, you're a great guy—Snuffy

Contributed by

DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY

MUSICAL EVENTS

Carroll Glenn Delights With Her Violin; Various Other Events

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

LAST WEEK'S Promenade Symphony concert at Varsity Arena was one of the more distinguished events of the 1945 series now concluded. The season has been especially notable for the advent of a considerable number of new conductors of ability and many origins; and for the quality of the guest soloists, which, barring one or two unforeseen lapses, has been consistently high. Two of the most attractive "guests" were heard last week, in the third appearance of the brilliant young violin virtuoso, Carroll Glenn, and the return, after winning favor last spring, of the Hungarian conductor, Antal Dorati.

Carroll Glenn is unique; in her playing she unites the ardor and enthusiasm of youth, with a virtuosic facility, surprisingly complete and mature. While her playing is alive with temperamental fire, her poise is so admirable that her phrasing is never exaggerated and her tone never forced. In truth it is a tone so full voiced and free that she has no need to force it; which means that she has a grand bowing arm backed by ample left hand technique.

Her chief number was the Mendelssohn concerto and may be regarded as a centenary event, because the first performance of the work by the great violinist Ferdinand David took place at the Gewandhaus, Leipzig, on March 13, 1845. David predicted that the work would endure as one of the two great Concertos for the violin; the other being Beethoven's in D major.. His prophecy stands verified after one hundred years. In this particular form many are called and few chosen. Only two more violin concertos, that have justified the term "great," have been added; the Brahms and the Tchaikovsky. But the Mendelssohn is the most popular of all. As musical architecture it is perfect; perfect dimensionally; perfect in development and beauty of detail; dignified and lovely in melodic inspiration.

Its essentially lyric character offers wonderful opportunities to an interpreter as fluent, fervent and sincere as Carroll Glenn; and she was enthralling throughout. The chief development since one last heard her seems to be in temperamental vividness of expression. This characteristic was marked in stimulating and song-like renderings of passionate, colorful works like the Dvorak Slavonic Dance in E minor, and Hubay's unforgettably brilliant Czardas "Hejre Kati."

The Grace of Dorati

Hungarian musicians have a special *flair* for the baton, and Antal Dorati is, in style and bearing, a distinguished example. He has both poise and concentration, and his experience in the special field of ballet conducting inspires delicacy of detail and rhythmical urge. Kabalevsky's overture to "Colas Breugnon" a Russian treatment of a French tale, is unique because, though comparatively recent, its sparkle and orchestral brilliance are gaining for it a popularity akin to that of the overtures of Mozart and Rossini.

Another Orchestra

Symphony orchestras are gradually multiplying in Canada. Within the past year the Kitchener-Waterloo Symphony Orchestra, composed of non-professional musicians has come into being. Last October a group of enthusiasts got together under the direction of Glenn Kruspe and grew so rapidly that it now has a membership of 60, who conscientiously work at rehearsals. After six months' practice it made its first public appearance last April at a concert by the well-known Kitchener-Waterloo Philharmonic Choir. Its official debut takes place under Mr. Kruspe at the Lyric Theatre, Kitchener on the afternoon of Sunday, October 21. It will render a complete symphonic program which will include Beethoven's "Egmont" overture; Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" Suite, and the Grieg Piano concerto with Ada B. Eby, a Kitchener pianist of distinction, as soloist.

The Cossack Singers

Year by year Serge Jaroff's Don Cossack Choir returns to Massey Hall, always sure of an enthusiastic welcome. I doubt if another musical ensemble of any kind has been quite so successful as this group of singers; which originally comprised 36 officers of the White Russian Army who resisted the Bolshevist forces in the Crimea, until defeated in 1920. As prisoners of war they endured terrible hardships, and it was to ease these hardships that Serge Jaroff, the only professional musician in the group, trained them to become a male choir of astonishing tonal range, excellence, and versatility. When at last they emerged from their trials and became the choir of the Russian Embassy Church at Sofia, they were embarking on an adventure which was to carry them far afield and bring undreamed of fame. They made a conquest of European music centres before settling down in America in 1929. The immense following they have built up in 16 years became augmented when all Russians, whether White or Bolshevik, united in fealty after Germany invaded their "sacred soil."

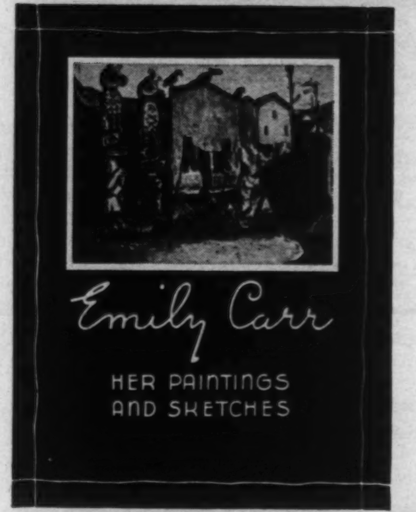
Russian music now plays an amazingly prominent part in all musical enterprise in America. The pioneers who really initiated average music lovers of other racial origins to the unique beauties of Russian song, especially liturgical song, have been Serge Jaroff and his choristers. Though now reduced in numbers, the fire, sincerity and color of their singing continue vital at each year's appearance in Massey Hall.

Carl Horthy

Few song-recitalists among the many heard in the course of an ordinary season give evidence of such versatile mastery of various schools of song as did Carl Horthy on his first local appearance at Eaton Auditorium last week. Though of Hungarian descent he is a native of British Columbia and for some years a well-known figure on the Pacific Coast. Endowed with a beautiful tyric tenor voice, he suffered injuries serving with the Canadian forces in the last war, which barred him from an operatic career, but in studies abroad he concentrated on problems of song interpretation.

His voice is of fine lyric quality; his phrasing distinguished in the fullest sense of the word, and his program was of singular interest. All the old stalking horses of tenor

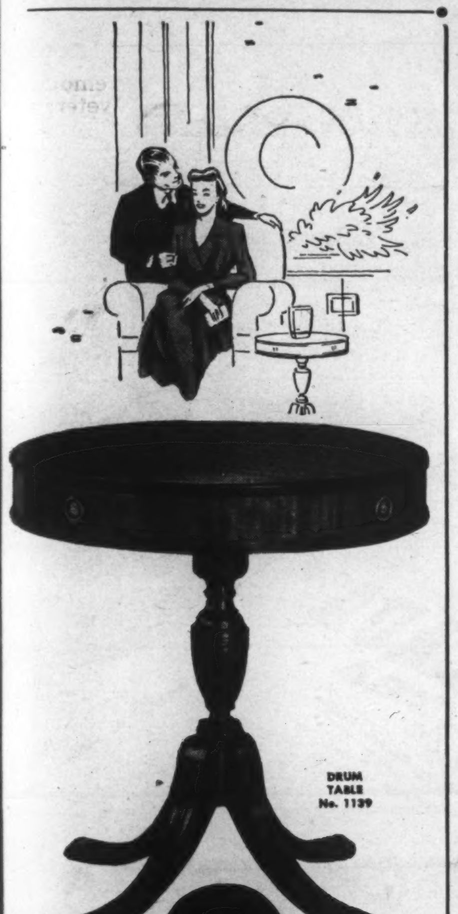
ROYAL ALEXANDRA
KING ST. WEST OF UNIVERSITY AVE.
ONE WEEK BEGINNING MON. EVG. OCT. 22
EVGS. AT 8:20 MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2:20
PRIOR TO NEW YORK
José Ferrer presents
LILLIAN SMITH'S
dramatization of
her powerful novel
"STRANGE FRUIT"
STAGED BY MR. FERRER
Settings by George Jenkins
Costumes by Patricia Montgomery
Production Supervision of Arthur S. Friend
PRICES (TAX INCLUDED)
Evgs. $1.20, $1.80, $2.40 $3, $3.30
Mats. Wed.-Sat. 60c., $1.20, $1.80, $2.40
Box Office Open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.



EMILY CARR: *Her Paintings and Sketches*
With a short biography by Ira Dilworth and a descriptive commentary by Lawren Harris
With a frontispiece in colour and twenty-six reproductions in black and white—one dollar. On sale at the Art Gallery and at all book sellers.
The Emily Carr Exhibition
OPENS ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, AT THE ART GALLERY OF TORONTO
★
Oxford University Press

Reproduced from one of a series of posters published by the Associated British Railways.
Durham Nowhere is historical tradition more exemplified than in the dreamy, old world atmosphere of Durham. The cathedral, built by William the Conqueror, forms one of the noblest specimens of Norman architecture in England. Another tradition is the quality of WILLS' English Mixture PIPE TOBACCO. Made in Canada, it is a worthy descendant of a line famous in England for 150 years, and always associated with the finest in tobaccos.
W.D.& H.O.
WILLS'
English Mixture
QUALITY AND TRADITION

soloists were refreshingly absent. He began with a finished rendering of "Il mio tesoro" from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," and though his tones seemed cold they speedily warmed up. A singularly beautiful and passionate rendering of a beautiful aria from "L'Arlesiana" by the modern Italian composer, Cilea, was the gem of his Italian group. For his French group he changed to the Parisian method of producing head tones. He was equally adept in German lieder, and probably the most beautiful incident of the evening was Strauss's lovely and gentle song "Morning" with violin obbligato. He had the assistance of two gifted Toronto instrumentalists, Simeon Joyce, pianist, and Pearl Palmaison, violinist.



Lovely

TO LIVE WITH

Yes, Deilcraft Fine Furniture is "lovely to live with". For Deilcraft is a name honoured for its assurance of quality, distinction and lasting beauty. Created by the famous designers of Imperial, Grand Rapids . . . Deilcraft Occasional Pieces will contribute to your home pleasure for years to come.

While Deilcraft Furniture is still limited in range, better times will again bring back this friendly furniture in full supply.

Look for the Deilcraft Tag

Deilcraft
fine furniture

FURNITURE DIVISION
DOMINION ELECTROHOME INDUSTRIES LIMITED
KITCHENER, ONTARIO
ALSO MAKERS OF
ELECTROHOME RADIOS, FANS, AIR CONDITIONERS

THE FILM PARADE

Soviet's "Fall of Berlin" Marks Ultimate War Documentary

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THE Fall of Berlin" is a conqueror's film, the first of the great war-documentaries to take on the ultimate shape of drama in World War II. All other documentaries, however powerful in themselves, have been episodic in character. But "The Fall of Berlin" has the terrible cumulative power and inevitability of epic tragedy, and has been arranged in that pattern. Opening with the capture of the German Chancellery it sweeps back to Hitler's triumphs in Africa, Norway and Russia, then retraces, step by step, the long swingback of the Red Army from the Volga, the Don, the Dnieper, the Bug, and finally to the Oder River. From this point on the story is told in swiftly shuttled camera flashes, alternated by animated maps; and for the first time the record of Berlin's collapse becomes comprehensible as the story of a city which fell because it had nothing left but the fanatical will to die.

The film was assembled by the Soviet Laureate Director Yuri Reismann, who had at his disposal a number of captured Nazi films as well as the newsreels of the Red Army camera-men. He has manipulated these films with brilliantly mordant effect, in some instances compressing the whole Gotterdammerung epic into brief opposing shots—a forest of hands stretched out in the Nazi salute, and the next moment, a shot of grasping German hands reaching out for bread from the conqueror, a Berlin street flaunting Nazi banners from every window, followed by a glimpse of the same street, shattered and broken and hung in every window with the flag of truce.

The film concludes with scenes of rejoicing in Moscow when the struggle is over, but there is little sign of exultation anywhere else in the picture. The conquerors are left in the attitude of conquest; but the fruits of conquest are nothing but indescribable rubble and chaos. Berlin's end was self-invited and inevitable. As it is revealed here, however, it is so absolute that nothing except the spirit of destruction survives.

An Aching Whimsy

"Her Highness and the Bell-Boy" left me feeling as though I had been led down an alley and beaten into unconsciousness with a feather duster. It's about a Princess (Hedy Lamarr) who once fell in love with a columnist assigned to some special duty in her mythical kingdom. So she follows him to New York and finally locates him through the help of an incredibly innocent Manhattan bellboy (Robert Walker). The columnist, it seems, spends all his time whacking out his dreadful copy in the back of a neighboring bar. As things line up the Princess is still in love with the columnist, the bell-boy is in love with the Princess, and a lovely young cripple (June Allyson) is in love with the bell-boy. It takes about an hour and a half of aching whimsy for all this to unwind, but in the end the Princess gives up her kingdom for the sake of the columnist, the bell-boy gives up the Princess for the sake of the cripple, and the cripple recovers and is soon dancing like a leaf; for in the simple pharmacopoeia of Hollywood there is no condition short of a shot through the head that can't be cured by love. The whole thing proves once more what Hollywood is so reluctant to recognize: that a pound of feathers weighs exactly the same as a pound of lead.

"Anchors Aweigh" is a lively and often charming picture and I liked it as much as it is possible to like a musical that runs for two hours and twenty minutes. It has a familiar and rather silly little plot about two sailors (Gene Kelly and Frank Sinatra) who endear themselves to a trusting young soprano (Kathryn Grayson) by pretending to have arranged an audition for her with Jose Iturbi. Pictures as top-heavy with expensive talent as this one usually fall flat on their faces before they are half-way through but "Anchors Aweigh" sails along briskly right to the finale. The high spot is of course Gene Kelly's dancing which gets better and better with every picture. I liked Frank Sinatra too because his role carefully sidesteps the Sinatra legend, and the shy goofiness of his behavior in this picture seems much more natural and becoming to him than the legend itself. The special numbers spring naturally from the fragile little plot and most of them are extraordinarily good—particularly Gene Kelly's duo dance with a colored cartoon character, and Mr. Iturbi's piano extravaganza, with full orchestra, based on "The Donkey Serenade."

Ira Dilworth of Vancouver, Co-Trustee with Lawren Harris "Emily Carr Trust," who opens the Emily Carr exhibition of paintings and sketches at the Art Gallery of Toronto, on the Friday evening of October 19.

Melchor Ferrer, who plays the part of "Tracy Deen" in Lillian Smith's dramatic version of her recent novel "Strange Fruit," to be seen at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, for the week beginning October 22.

Simpson's
ST REGIS ROOM
presents soft, luxurious seal on all-wool bouclé.
Simpson's

WORLD OF WOMEN

Racketeers Ring Doorbells and Thrive on Women's Gullibility

By PAT BAYER

NO LADY likes to be called a sucker, but many of us—even the smartest—are very often hooked by the attractive bait of some unscrupulous grafter, chiseler or racketeer. Usually we realize our mistakes too late, which only serves to make us sadder and wiser women. Too often, and very much sadder, we don't even know we have been the victim of a smart racket. We may be feeling virtuous and philanthropic after digging into the housekeeping purse to give "a man at the door" a contribution for a "worthy cause". Perhaps we have just undergone some high pressure selling methods and are wondering what on earth we bought that for. Then again, if we are apt to be careless, thoughtless, or just in a hurry, we might have sent our precious toaster off with a strange character, the Repair Louse. Maybe we will see it again and maybe we won't. The chances are that, whatever the outcome, the cost will be prohibitive.

Unfortunately, the racket vermin come in a wide variety of shapes, sizes and colors. They have a character considerably like a chameleon, changing their spotty baits to meet the background of each sucker. Too often, the best household exterminator is useless, for even if you are smart enough to recognize any one of this large vermin family, they are an extremely hardy lot. One of their outstanding characteristics is that of knowing all the exits, making a quick getaway and leaving no traces. It's a sharp-eyed woman who can spot a racket vermin when he first enters her house. Those of us who aren't so sharp can at least be forewarned and pass the information on to others.

All The Angles

Right now, when most people have money and want to spend it, the illegitimate businessmen, to put it mildly, are having a field day. With all sorts of merchandise, and with all sorts of chatter, the racketeers are mulcting Canadian women of thousands of dollars which might be better spent elsewhere. Just in case you are feeling unjustly accused, girls, the men are parting with even greater amounts of silver and bills under different and slicker guises. Therein lies another story.

There are over eighty Better Business Bureaux in the United States, and six in Canada. They are supported by thousands of member organizations in each area, who are interested in stamping out rackets for their protection and for yours. You are welcome to call or write your nearest Bureau about any business matter which leaves you in doubt. Rackets are particularly prevalent now. New ones arise as soon as old ones are stamped out. While most of us have men to provide our needs, it is a fact that we spend 80% of their earnings. Let's polish up the old rat trap, so that it can't be said that we provide 80% of the racketeers' earnings.

Take the case of the Repair Louse. He breeds prolifically right now when we all cherish our electrical appliances. The best description of him is a composite picture compiled by Mr. A. R. Haskell, General Manager of the Toronto Better Business Bureau. Mr. Haskell calls him "one of the most objectionable members of the Gyp family of vermin," and goes on to describe his activities.

Priceless Appliances

"He has intelligence sufficient to know that your radio, vacuum cleaner, washing machine, refrigerator, sewing machine and other household appliances are priceless today. Many of them cannot be replaced at the present time.

"The Repair Louse transports the appliance to his place of business to 'estimate the repair needed', then he either

(a) Disappears with your appliance, having used fictitious name and reference

(b) Gives you an estimate, which when the job is done turns into a bill that is several times larger

(c) Gives you an exorbitant estimate, and then makes you pay his 'service charges' to buy it back if you don't want him to do the work—or

(d) Just goes ahead and does the work anyway, and then compels you to pay his excessive charges in order to regain possession of the appliance.

"For example, one radio owner had to pay $12.00 for repairs on an irreplaceable radio that only cost $9.00 when new. The owner had no opportunity to determine whether he wanted that much work done.

"Another repairman retains possession of the appliances until his minimum service fee of $7.00 is paid, whether the repairs are done by him or not.

"The Repair Louse has been known to charge for work he doesn't do, or for parts you didn't order. He has been known to insert used parts in an appliance, but charge for new ones.

"He has taken parts from an appliance on the sly, replacing them with inferior parts, and then used the good parts in another repair job.

"When caught in any of these tricks, he blames it on the scarcity of repair parts or the difficulty of obtaining competent mechanics to do the work."

Similar unscrupulous repairmen practise such tactics in the field of watch repairing, cars, major house repairs, in fact anything that is in need of fixing. They fix it all right.

It more than pays to follow the slogan of the Better Business Bureau. *"Before You Invest — Investigate."* That goes for an investment of five cents or five thousand. Herewith a few tips on how to investigate. Always ask the strange character for his credentials. If he can't produce them, ask for the names of several people in your neighborhood for whom he has done work. Check with them, or check with your nearest Better Business Bureau. You might ask him to call back in a few days while you find out if he is reliable. An honest man can always stand investigation and you have everything on your side. Always ask for a written estimate of the work to be done. Don't pay a deposit unless you are good and sure what it is for. If everything checks so far, it should be plain sailing. Your toaster should come back to you in good repair ready to burn Hubby's breakfast toast. In spite of these dire warnings, there are plenty of concerns and individuals with a reputation for honest dealing.

There are other members of the Gyp Family who are just as hard to exterminate, though their takings are usually smaller. These are the door-to-door, or telephone pests. Because a housewife is usually busy (and who isn't in these days of domestic shortages), she usually hands over a few pieces of silver rather than be bothered finding out all the pros and cons. That's why the racketeers love us.

It is a sad state of affairs when some descendants of the ape family are willing to trade on the emotional appeal of our returned veterans. But they do, and we, in our ignor-

THE URBANITE

WE'VE boarded up the windows,
Snapped the padlock with a clack,
We're through with lumpy mattresses,
For we are going back.
We're done with stoves that only smoke,
With 'ducky woodland bowers';
We're going back again to
Where the roof keeps out the showers,
Where the postman brings the letters
And the milk's delivered, sweet.
We're returning to the City,
Where there's neither 'moo' nor 'bleat'.

FLORENCE F. MCQUAY

JOAN RIGBY
DRESSES — TWEEDS — SWEATERS
54 BLOOR STREET WEST
TORONTO CANADA
MIDWAY 4969

FOR 60 YEARS
LIQUID VENEER
FURNITURE POLISH
Has Been a Leader in QUALITY
Your Dealer has Liquid Veneer
LIQUID VENEER CORPORATION
Fort Erie North, Ont.

ROGER & GALLET
PARIS MONTREAL
Distributor for Canada—J. Alfred Ouimet, Montreal, Que.

1ST CHOICE
USED BY MORE WOMEN THAN ANY OTHER CLEANSER
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER
CLEANS FASTER...
CLEANS EASIER

Have you tried Old Dutch Cleanser lately? There's nothing else like it! It contains a special ingredient that dissolves grease quickly—and Seismotite that erases the dirt and stains easily without scatching. It's this TWIN-ACTION that makes cleaning so easy and fast with Old Dutch Cleanser. And Old Dutch saves money because it goes so far. Try it today.
Made in Canada
135

ance, help them. Their ways are legion.

Right now there are a number of individuals who are going from door to door selling calendars, presumably to help the veterans of World War 2. It costs only a few cents to print these calendars, but they are sold for 25 cents up to a dollar or more — whatever the traffic will bear. The difference goes into the pocket of the individual who is selling them, or perhaps into the well-lined sow's ear of a man who has hired twenty-odd seedy individuals to do his leg work. The Better Business Bureau tells us that there is no legitimate Veterans' Organization that is selling calendars at present. From bitter experience we know how easy it is to be fooled.

Variations of the same racket are those who peddle pictures of a well-known Canadian battleship—"for indigent sailors"; those who aim to establish club houses, recreation rooms or memorials for veterans; those selling cheap "Welcome Home" signs and buntings—proceeds for the boys, of course. A good many vermin are misrepresenting Christie Street Hospital. They sell you a magazine subscription, or something else, for the boys at Christie Street. Better call the hospital or the B.B.B. first, or specify the name of a boy you know at Christie, so that you can check-up.

A mint of money has been made out of the Picture-Framing and Enlargement Racket during the war years. A smooth-talking man comes to your door suggesting you have a favorite snapshot enlarged and framed as a present for "your boy." He may produce a nicely engraved fake business card, and will certainly show you attractive samples. You think it is a good idea; you're too busy to go downtown; so you bite. Perhaps he is legitimate, but beware of the gyp artist who asks you for a down payment "for materials." Many a woman has never received her enlargement and would give her eye teeth to get her favorite snap back.

Telephone Appeals

These are not all the forms of trouble caused by the Racket Vermin, but enough, we hope, to make you wary. Beware of any door-to-door appeal that is unknown to you. We respect the hard working panhandler. He may be lining his pockets with nickels and dimes, but at least he admits that the "dime for a cup of coffee" is for himself. Beware of any telephone solicitation for an unknown charity. It is pretty generally a racket.

Don't hesitate to phone or write your nearest Better Business Bureau for any information. That is what it is there for. If you have a complaint to make (and please do if you get stung), put it in writing. Your name will never be used against you, but the police cannot accuse a racket vermin on hearsay. As for us, we'll take an honestly destructive termite any day.

Contrivance as an Exigent Art

By MARY QUAYLE INNIS

"CUT off for four years from our supplies of new dresses, shoes, gloves, linen, buttons, pins, ribbons" —the words sound very timely until we continue the sentence—"our new bonnets and hoop skirts"—and realize that they were written in 1864. A southern woman wrote in that year of the problem of dress during the American Civil War in terms which can be echoed today both by women in conquered countries and by those of the Allied nations who are determined to save material in order to make it go as far as possible.

For the first year, she said, everyone had plenty of clothes on hand. The blockade kept out all new commodities but ladies took pride in wearing old dresses and in encouraging spinning and weaving. Ordinary dyes on homespun produced dingy shades of brown which were trimmed with Turkey red and ball-gowns were made of factory cotton and worn with necklaces and bracelets of strung corn. But homespun dresses were too hot for summer wear and home manufacture soon lost its novelty.

Fortunately there were no fashion magazines to remind the blockaded southern ladies of changes in style but when a fashion sheet did find its way through the lines it was at once in frantic demand. Girls walked miles for a chance to look at it and in a few weeks the pictures were literally worn off the page.

Garibaldi A Lifesaver

A separate jacket, called the Garibaldi, was a lifesaver for it could be made of a material different from that of the skirt. Tight sleeves were another boon for they required less material than full ones and could be generously pieced. Then the idea of trimming skirts around the bottom with flounces or colored bands gave a new lease of life to old skirts too short or too frayed to be worn. Mending and altering were raised to an art so that patches were cut in graceful shapes and skirts lengthened not by straight strips but by scallops or festoons. One sleeve was pieced in sixteen places so expertly that not a seam showed.

When a lady was reduced to two dresses, one red, say, one green and both worn out, she would dye both black and contrive a new garment out of the best parts of each. It was not uncommon to wear skirts that had been turned upside down, inside out and hind part before. From a dress which had been completely and finally exhausted, there could always be rescued some bits for patching and a scrap or two to be hemmed for handkerchiefs. In one family the cover of a worn-out black silk umbrella was used to trim several dresses, the whalebones to stiffen corsets and the handle was given to a wounded soldier to be used as a cane.

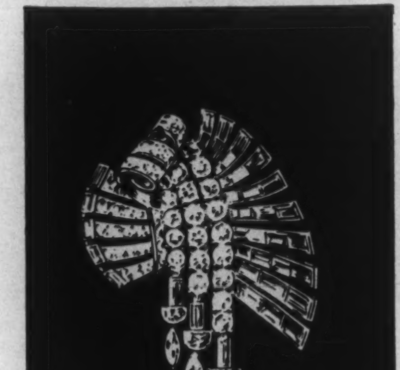
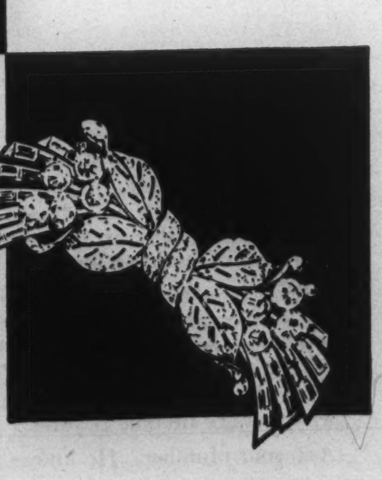
Confederate Thousand

Dresses could be contrived and underwear also, though it had to be made of very coarse material and interminably patched. Shoes, stockings and bonnets were a more serious problem. Heavy stockings were knitted at home, shoes were clumsy and shapeless, gloves soon non-existent. Hats were made of palmetto straw to wear with homespun dresses and the remains of many-times-renovated bonnets were trimmed with flowers made of goose feathers or with fragments of gauze dyed brown with walnut hulls.

Hairpins and the false curls and braids worn by the rest of the world were not to be had, so ladies "frizzed" their hair with irons or curl papers and adorned it with fresh flowers. As Confederate money was gradually devaluated, $1000 was an not unusual price for a bonnet and $100 for a yard of ribbon.

The result of all this was that for four years, southern ladies gave more time and thought to dress than they had ever done before. "Those who wish to learn economy in perfection, as well as skill in curious inventions, will find them in the experiences of a blockaded devotee of fashion."

BARBER ELLIS
Fine Writing Papers
MAKERS OF
CAMEO STATIONERY
STYLED AND MADE IN CANADA


A PRECIOUS METAL FOR
Fine jewelry

Palladium . . . rare, precious metal of the platinum group . . . is like platinum in colour, enduring brightness and strength. Wherever fine jewelry is sold, you will find creations of leading designers wrought in Palladium.
PLATINUM METALS SECTION
The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited
Palladium

Blue Grass
FLOWER MIST
Blue Grass, one of the world's great fragrances, in a delightful after-bath mist by
Elizabeth Arden
Use it lavishly to keep you flower-fresh throughout the day.
4oz. BLUE GRASS FLOWER MIST . . . 1.50
WITH ATOMIZER 2.15
8oz. BLUE GRASS FLOWER MIST . . . 2.75
SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
and at Smartest Shops in Every Town

Keystone

Quality Brushes and Toiletware for Men and Women
The famous Keystone brushes are still in short supply, but as bristles and labour become available, it will be possible for you to buy more and more of them. Enquire at your dealers where you will find a limited supply.
STEVENS-HEPNER COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO - PORT ELGIN - WINNIPEG

NAUSEA affects many children when traveling. For comfort and relief try MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY. Used by children and adults over 1/3 century on LAND and SEA... THE WORLD OVER

for ADVERTISING AND PUBLICATION PRINTING
Phone
Saturday Night Press
ADelaide 7361

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

The Affair of the Fascinating Wing-Commander and the Star

By RUPERT MEE

OUR Wing Commander was known in the R. A. F. as a good type. Even we Canadians on the Squadron liked him. He was tall and spare, with light blue eyes and a lazy, cultured voice. He wore his battered flat hat at just the right angle; and a blond, handle-bar moustache, which on any one else would have caused a chuckle seemed quite in keeping with his air of casual efficiency.

The fact that he was an exceptional pilot helped enormously to heighten our respect for him. On a twelve hour patrol he was always within two degrees of the compass courses you fed him and never more than fifty feet above or below an agreed altitude. He had never been known to land an aircraft badly and the DFC he wore had been earned the hard way—at the beginning of the War. It was generally thought that when his time came to leave us he'd be awarded a DSO, too, for already on this second tour of his he'd sunk one U boat and damaged another.

But what really touched off the Squadron's regard for WingCo was his fascinating way with the women. At mess parties they flocked about him. The Station Commander's wife was always at his end of the bar, and the WAAF officers went to absurd length to win his favor. They even bought him beers!

Seasoned Bachelor

Although he was well past thirty he was still unmarried. The R. A. F. had always been his career and he claimed that it was too risky a job to permit a wife. But often he would wink when he made this rather lame excuse.

In the mess, during after duty hours, he'd sometimes join a few of us at bridge, and when the drinks had been flowing freely enough could be coaxed into interrupting the game to regale us with tales of his amours. The Adjutant never liked this, being a keen bridge player; but the rest of us enjoyed it very much, for it was decent of WingCo to forget his rank on such occasions. Besides, there was never anything boastful about him when he spoke of his affairs, and coupled with his obvious regard for the skirted sex was such a seasoned knowledge of their delightful eccentricities that we laughed every foot of the way and thought back to our own Valeries and Susans.

It was rumored—where the rumor started I don't know—that WingCo was being pursued by the daughter of Lady Creighton, who owned the Manor House two miles up the road from our drome. And in an even more persistent way, his name was linked with that of lovely Carol Groves, whose burlesque show in London had run since the War began.

Special Leave

It was of girls like Carol Groves that I was thinking, as I walked up and down the station platform one warm, sunny morning, waiting for the London train. We'd just been granted five days special leave. Something big was in the air and no one expected any more leave for a long time—gloomy enough circumstances to make any young man's thoughts centre round a girl like Carol.

A transport drawing up beside the platform broke my reverie. WingCo stepped out, looking very smart indeed, except for that battered hat. His WAAF driver was gazing up at him with such devotion in her brown eyes that I could have started a series of cart-wheels without attracting her attention.

"Morning, Tench," he said.

"Morning, sir," and I saluted.

"Bag a compartment when the train comes in, will you Tench? I've a call to put through to London."

"Right, Sir," and I continued pacing up and down the platform. Fortunately the train wasn't crowded when it arrived and I had no difficulty getting seats. WingCo joined me just as it was pulling out. His phone call had rushed him.

"Where are you spending these next five days, Tench?"

"Must go north, sir. This break caught me by surprise and my girl can't get down to London on such short notice. She's a nurse."

"Too bad. London's a bag of fun, even for an Englishman." He paused for a moment, then reached for his suitcase and snapped it open, "Must see if my batman remembered my battle dress." He dragged from his belongings a rumpled pair of bright red pyjamas, nodded with satisfaction, folded them neatly and packed them back in his bag again.

Burlesque Is An Art

I chuckled—so like the WingCo! Even the third member of our compartment, an elderly business man, grinned notoriously from behind his *Daily Express*.

"Spending your time in London, sir?" I asked.

"Yes," replied WingCo, with a faraway look in his eyes, "We've some busy weeks ahead and I may not be able to see Miss Groves again for some time."

"Carol Groves?" I asked, feeling that such curiosity was expected of me.

"Yes, know her?"

"Well, not exactly, sir. I've seen her show several times and that's about all. She gives a wonderful touch to burlesque. Almost makes an art of it."

"It is an art, old boy," said WingCo, "Carol's a smart girl. A pippin, in fact. Good style, a lovely figure—as you've no doubt noticed—and warm affections. I've been trying to get her out of burlesque for months. She should try something bigger. Straight theatre, perhaps. But she claims this is *not* the time for drama; besides, the lads enjoy her show. Seems a waste to me, but I don't know much about the London stage."

For a moment or two I was silent, but here was an opportunity too good to be missed, "You know, sir," I began, rather lamely, "I'm sure Miss Groves is a—a very busy young woman when you're in town, but she has several terrific girls in her chorus. There's that tall, black haired siren, for instance, who sings "Tangerine." Any chance of meeting her, sir? Quite casually, of course."

"Now look here, Tench, you Canadians get good rates of pay, you're full of initiative, and you've reasonably thick skins. Find your own women, as I have to." WingCo grinned and offered me a cigarette. That was that!

Words of Advice

He dozed off as the train approached Southampton and I sat back and envied him very, very much; envied him his easy arrogance and the assured way he handled every situation. Here was a man who would infuriate a woman and yet keep her interested.

The conductor poked his head into our compartment, nudged WingCo gently, apologized profusely, and called him "sir" several times before collecting his ticket. Mine he took without so much as a thank you.

It was well past noon before we drew into Waterloo Station. WingCo was in a hurry. But, before disappearing through the platform gate, he threw back a word of advice, "Enjoy yourself, Tench. Can't promise any more leave for a long time. Let yourself go a bit. It'll do you good."

The twinkle in his eye made me grin, too. If he's lucky, I thought, he'll just have time to lunch with Carol Groves before her matinee. And I frowned at the thought of the long, dreary train ride that I must make through the Midlands that afternoon.

I reached Manchester before dark, however, and my spirits lifted. Mary was waiting there for me.

"Keeping you at it?" I inquired, after removing most of her lipstick.

"Uh-huh," she said, looking tired, but as attractive as ever. "I'm assistant to the day-matron now. She's nice, though. I've tomorrow off."

We each had a cup of muddy colored tea, served by the station attendant in those thick, white mugs which even tired travellers seem unable to break.

On The Pier

"Let's get out of this dingy city, Larry," suggested Mary. "We can spend tomorrow at St. Anne's-on-the-Sea. It's only an hour away by train, so restful and quiet—with a wonderful outdoor swimming pool."

"Sounds like a good idea," I agreed.

By eleven the next morning we were wandering along the sea-front at St. Anne's, enjoying the sun and at peace with the world. As Mary had said, it was a pleasant spot, with wide streets running down to the main pier and a neatness and air of prosperity about it much in contrast to the city we'd left behind.

There were very few people about at that time of day. Only two other strollers were on the pier when we reached it: a dignified, elderly woman in black, and, walking attentively at her side, a tall, spare, R.A.F. officer wearing a battered flat hat.

"Good God, it's WingCo," I gasped.

He didn't notice us until we were paces apart. I saluted and smiled innocently. To see WingCo trying not to blush was worth a month's pay.

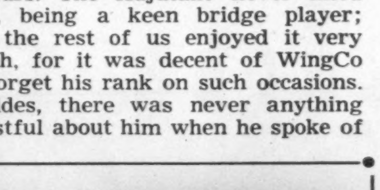
"Morning, Tench,"" he said, cornered, and realizing it, "Mother, I'd like you to meet Flying Officer Tench, a navigator on the Squadron, and Miss—Miss—?"

"Lawson, sir," I interjected, "Miss Mary Lawson."

His mother seemed a dear old soul. She eyed Mary and me carefully for a long minute and then took complete control of the conversation: "You and your young lady must drop around for tea some afternoon, Mr. Tench — that is if you are in St. Anne's for any length of time. Two hundred and forty Connor Drive is our address and we'd love to have you. You two boys must have such a lot to talk about, and Charles is home for five whole days, aren't you dear?"

ADA MACKENZIE

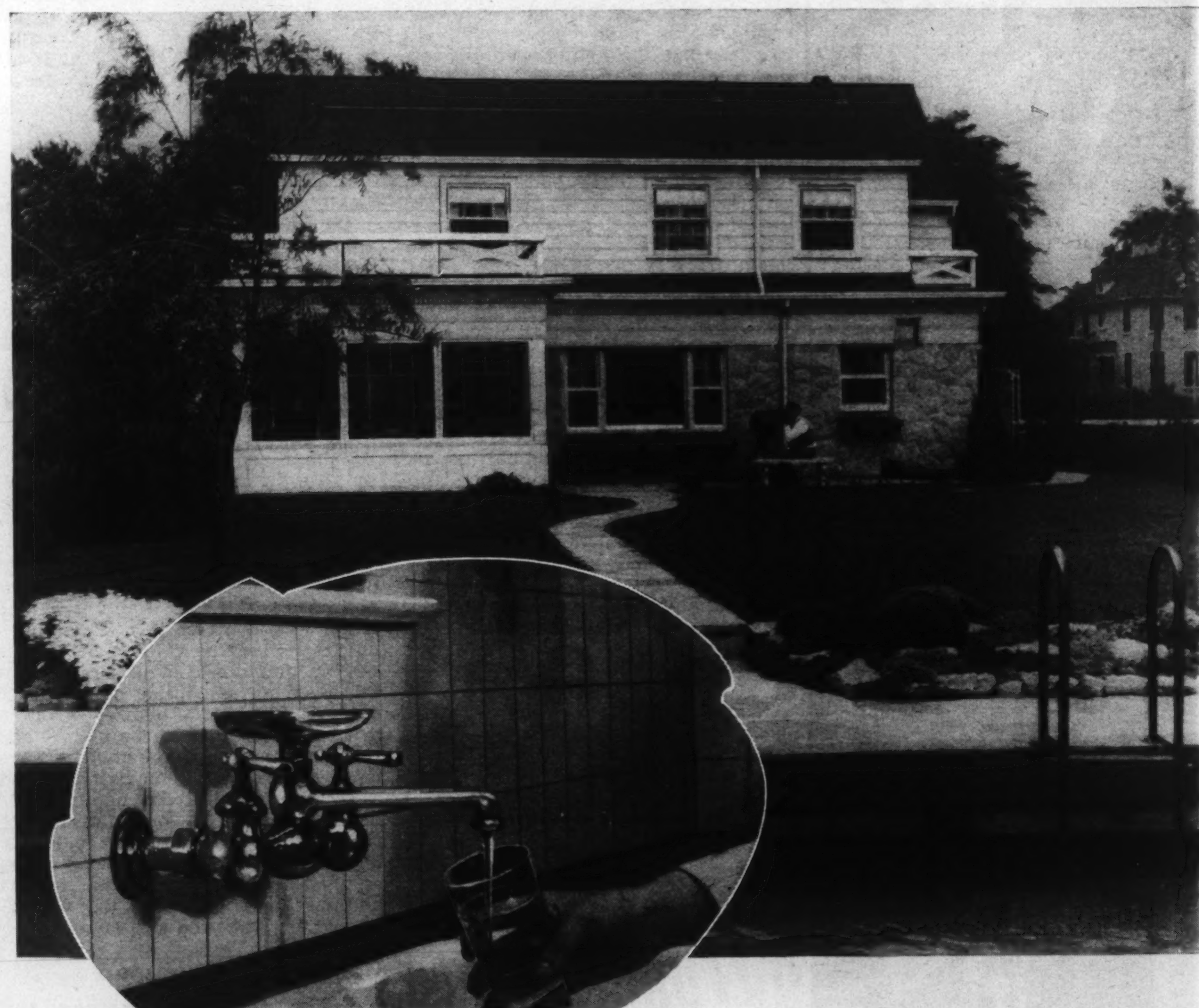
BRITISH IMPORTS
SUITS . . . . SWEATERS
TOPCOATS
22 BLOOR ST. W. — 1 ADELAIDE ST. W.
TORONTO



Only from the Islands of the Outer Hebrides, where the Islanders ply their skilled and ancient craft, come the tough, hard-wearing Harris Tweeds. Woven by hand from virgin Scottish wool, Harris Tweed in all its variety of stylish shades and patterns is the tweed for people who "know about clothes."

Look for the MARK on the Cloth. Look for the LABEL on the Garment

Issued by THE HARRIS TWEED ASSOCIATION Ltd. LONDON ENGLAND



You'll Find Them in CANADA'S FINEST HOMES

Although we are not yet back into full peacetime production, we expect to be in that position in the very near future. At present, you may find some of our products in short supply, but they will all be available again soon. They're worth waiting for.

Of course faucets and showers and other fittings from Wallaceburg have the best finish possible—pleasing lines—always bright and attractive. That's one reason why you find them in Canada's finest homes. But, if that were their only merit we would have been out of business long ago.

In plumbing fixtures, as in everything else, you must look below the surface to be sure you are getting your money's worth. And just there is the big reason why Wallaceburg fittings have such an outstanding reputation. They are engineered right—and in every detail they are manufactured with the utmost care. That's why they are lifetime fixtures.

Ask your plumber. He knows.

WALLACEBURG BRASS LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL LONDON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

HIGHEST QUALITY PLUMBING FIXTURES SINCE 1905

Peace Is a White Kite and the Reservoir Sans Barbed Wire

By EVA-LIS WUORIO

PEACE is a very tangible thing to us in Spadina-St. Clair vicinity. It is the smell of freshly cut clover grass, and little girls in bright yellow and red and blue dresses dancing lightly, their shoes and socks in straggly heaps beside them. It is dogs gone wild with joy of space and the earth smell. It is little boys playing robbers and coppers, and bigger boys flying delicately balanced model aircraft. It is a white kite against a summer sky.

No, none of us knew war with the horror and impact of people, so like us, in Belgium and Czechoslovakia and Norway. None of us knew nights of marching terror and days of fear. Nor hunger, nor blood.

And yet, peace to us is a very firm thing. It is an actuality we can touch.

The barbed wire was taken away from around our reservoir!

The reservoir had stretched, a vast flat space fenced away from life, for five years now. In the summer sometimes, a lonely man might drive a chugging lawnmower across the horizon, but in the winter it lay desolate and still. Acres of lebensraum, lost to our every days. We walked our dogs along the narrow grass edge this side of the barbed wire, our eyes lost in the bootless space beyond the wire. We forgot the uses of grassy swards.

Lost Privileges

Except sometimes. Sometimes a small boy would squeeze through the barbed wire and run angularly up the steep, symmetrical slope, or a puppy, squirrel-chasing, would figure a way to get in—and we would follow them with envious eyes. Free, brave spirits to whom barbed wire was not a symbol, nor a bar.

It was then we would faintly recall the days before the war, and the lost, easy acceptance of our pleasures and privileges, and we would question the man who cut the grass.

"After the war," he'd say, waving a vague hand over his lonely domain. "When peace comes!"

"But why—?" we'd persist.

And he'd say grandly, while birds in clouds would circle above the stillness behind him: "Saboteurs, you know—"

And we'd walk away, trailing our dogs, eyes anxious in surmise—which of us would blow up the treasure in the earth, which set to fire the hidden water!

But for the most part we forgot that inutile space and forgot too that here had been enchantment and elbow room. Here a spot where houses didn't shoulder you.

Sometimes, though, on rainy nights while the dog was particular about its spot of necessity and you had time to stand hands deep in pockets and watch the undulating purple-blue mist drift on the vast forbidden plateau, vague images of Shangri-La, of great silences, would float and shape within the mist.

So it was for five years.

So it was while men fought and died for lebensraum and other men fought for freedom and for their right of individual choice. And *our* corner lebensraum was a still place for gulls who sported in the pools on the caved-in tennis court, and for bees in the wild clover.

And then one day, not long ago—peace came here. Peace walked with the weather-browned men who cut the barbed wire and rolled it up and took it away. Peace stood hushed in midst of our acres of lebensraum.

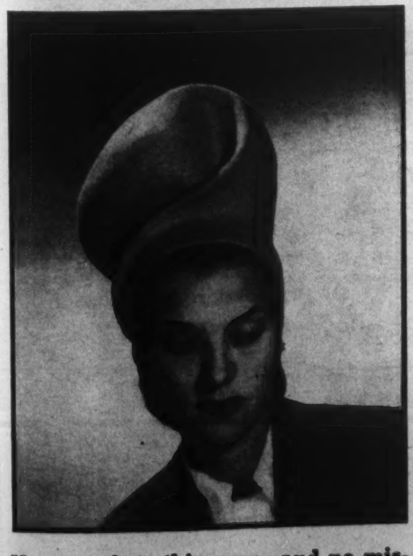
And yet, we remained outside, oddly bound, still, by the burnt cinder-and-tar track that had for so long bedded the wide tangle of barbed wire. We stood on the outside with hesitant hearts.

And then with a whoop the small boys—sons of the men of Dieppe and Normandy, of Anzio and the Schelde—went across the track, and their feet sank into the grass, and the dogs followed them, ears flying, all four paws in the air, and there was screaming and laughing and barking and whistling. And then the rest of us came. . .

We came with a blanket and book and a box of candy, with a wide-eyed infant hanging out of a baby carriage. We came leaning on a cane, alone, or hand in hand carrying a camera. And we posed for our lovers on the edge of the high embankment against the blue sky and the scudding clouds. We came carrying fragile model planes we'd made on winter nights, and they took to air with the grace of swallows and wheeled above our lebensraum. We came running, out of school, and as soon as our feet touched the grass our shoes and stockings came off and the damp warm grass was sweet between our toes. We came with dark glasses and sun-tan oil. We walked the long circle of our new found world, looking with superior air on the little people in motors and on foot on the grey street below. We stood, wind-shaken, on the high ground and breathed the air that was pungent with cut grass.

We turned and looked at ourselves—we, the people—to whom had come peace, and we heard only our heart beats; the songs of the little dancers, the shouts of the cops and robbers, the whistle of the young airman and the giggles of the pretty teen-agers, the whispers of the two in the shadow of a tree, the happy noise of our dogs—all lost in the space of our own newly-won lebensraum.

We have room to live these autumn days, we who have found tangible evidence of peace, here around Spadina and St. Clair.



Hats are hats this year—and no mistake about it. A soft gray turban by Sally Victor soars skyward in a gently spiralled, sculptured line.

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD

gives a touch of satisfaction. Recaptures that soft, tender skin of youth.

White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

WILLIAM HOLLINS & CO. LTD. DAY NIGHT WEAR VIYELLA HOUSE, NOTTINGHAM

Are You 'Viyella' Wise?

Make your present Viyella garment last longer with these simple precautions.

Keep Viyella garments in good repair, keep them away from moths, and wash often—the more you wash Viyella the better.

The British Fashion Fabric that Wears and Wears
GUARANTEED WASHABLE & COLORFAST
LUX TESTED

36" and 54" wide. At all leading stores or write Wm. Hollins & Co. Ltd., 266 King St. W., Toronto.

New Artistry

IN THE SETTING OF FINE GEMS

Rings for the Engagement and for Special Occasions

Superlatively beautiful are the new settings created for our Winter collection of important gem-set rings. Many are radically modern — others follow well-established tradition. All are excitingly lovely for the Engagement Ring — or for the Ring to celebrate a special occasion — the home-coming, the birthday, the wedding anniversary or the birth of a son or daughter. As always, the diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds are of unsurpassed Birks quality.

A. Clever twin ring of palladium and 18kt. white gold with rectangular diamond and emerald—$900.

B. Kite-shaped and round diamonds emphasize the beauty of the sapphire in this platinum setting—$700.

C. Palladium is the setting for the graceful twin diamond ring with small rubies—$800.

D. Impressive diamond with four small round diamonds in 18kt. white gold setting—$560.

E. Each shoulder of this 18kt. yellow gold mount features rubies, sapphires and a diamond—$300.

F. Three important diamonds with small diamond on each shoulder—18kt. white gold—$1,200.

G. Diamonds of marvellous brilliance, uniquely cut for special charm—18kt. white gold—$1,300.

Retail Purchase Tax Extra

BIRKS-ELLIS-RYRIE

Yonge at Temperance
Jewellers TORONTO *Silversmiths*
WINDSOR LONDON SUDBURY

CONCERNING FOOD

Gossip from Below Stairs by a Past-Master of Butler's Art

By JANET MARCH

IF YOU would like a breath of old England there is a book you should read called "Wait and See" by Albert Thomas, butler to the Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford. It's all here. The Quality, the lower orders, the crested silver, the point to points, the etiquette of the servants' hall, the methods of registry offices, Cowes in Regatta Week, and the customs of the Rich in England. Mr. Thomas was, and no doubt still is, hence this book, an enterprising man who has done a great many things in his time which include fighting in both the Boer and the last Great War, running a castle during "the trouble" in Ireland, being head waiter in a variety of hotels, managing service flats in London, and acting as valet to Lord Charles Beresford.

Larded in between the varied tale of his life are a number of observations about snobs, the tipping system and the iniquities of employers. Albert Thomas who, like Pullman porters was usually known as George, was wrongly accused of theft and imposed on in various ways. On the other side of the ledger he had some very excellent employers, including a duchess who had him look after one of her country houses for nine years. This place was rarely used save that "she was in the habit of bringing down parties in June just to hear the nightingales, have supper and then return to town."

Thomas got this position largely on account of his memory. He had waited on Her Grace in a hotel at Cowes and when an accident to her coachman made her stop for luncheon at the "pub" which he was running at that time, he rustled up a meal for her and as he passed the potatoes remarked that they had not been boiled with mint. When she asked him how he knew her preferences he told her that he had overheard her saying she disliked them with mint when waiting on her at Cowes. There were no doubt other reasons for his landing what must have been an exceptionally soft job, but I bet it was the potatoes which did the trick.

There is a page in this book which will appeal to all of us who recently have done our share of dish washing, and that is the one where he lists the number of articles to be washed when having a dinner of ten. Of course the dinner was not of the kind that you would meet with in this country today. They had sherry, lobster cocktail, turtle soup with chablis, grilled sole and burgundy, saddle of mutton, potatoes, Brussels sprouts (good old sprouts!), red currant jelly and champagne, then on to Pêche Melba, pâté de fois gras with port, dessert with finger bowls, brandy and coffee. The count is 324 articles and that excluded all the pots and pans. Still it is a pretty fine dinner and, like those wonderful colored ads of food, it makes you hungry and thirsty to think of it.

In spite of this description of the horrors of dish washing Albert Thomas is all for entertaining for he says, "To sit down and clean just one cup" (he is talking of the old silver of Brasenose College) "takes me quite an hour, and with the wireless softly playing I could and do rub and polish away thoroughly, knowing that the little dinner that is coming off will be all the better enjoyed if my silver is shining and my glass sparkling for I always think that if one feeds the eye, one has partly fed the guest." Useful if true in Britain just now where there is often more silver than food.

The whole system as one reads about it sounds just as dead as the dodo, and if it isn't it should be. This book is a fine argument for the complete reconversion of the whole household help situation. Mr. Howe please note in your reconversion plans.

Lacking Mr. Thomas' aid to achieve one of these elaborate little dinners, and also the cellar which would make hash taste pretty good, we have to do our best with what we have. The sweet course is quite a problem these days of little sugar, but here are a couple of recipes which don't take much.

Coffee Shape

1½ cupfuls of coffee
1/3 cupful of sugar
½ cupful of milk
1 tablespoon of gelatine
Salt
½ teaspoon of vanilla
3 eggs

Heat the coffee and milk mixed together with half the sugar and the gelatine in the double boiler. Stir till the gelatine and sugar are thoroughly dissolved; but heat only till warm, not hot. Separate the eggs and beat up the yolks with the rest of the sugar and salt. Pour the milk and coffee mixture onto the egg yolks and stir till there are no lumps and then return to the double boiler and cook till the mixture thickens stirring all the time. Take off the fire. Beat the whites of the eggs till they are very stiff and then fold them in and add the vanilla. Pour into one large mould or individual custard glasses and chill thoroughly before serving.

Porcupine Apples

6 medium sized apples
Cinnamon
½ cup of blanched almonds
1 tablespoon of fat
6 tablespoons of brown sugar

Pare and core the apples and cook them whole very gently in water which is hardly boiling. When they are soft drain them and put in a baking dish. Place a tablespoon of brown sugar in the center of each apple and stick the almonds into their surface. Sprinkle with cinnamon, a very little is enough, and put in a hot oven just long enough to brown the tips of the almonds.

Slim lines of this box coat of lime green trimmed with brown mouton, are designed to give added height to those who are five feet five or under. By M. Shakman & Sons, Toronto.

Systematic speed? Or sorry confusion when counting coins? — The choice is yours, but for accurate and efficient handling, coin wrappers are a "must". Available in all sizes, imprinted with your name if desired.

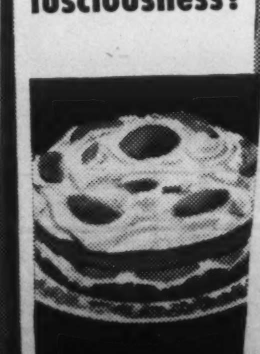
NATIONAL PAPER GOODS LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, ONT.
BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST

Children running you ragged? There's Quick Comfort in a cup of TENDER LEAF TEA

Blended and packed in Canada

At your grocer's in convenient size packages . . . also in improved FILTER tea balls.

NO SUGAR
. . . lots of lusciousness!



MAGIC Peach Layer Cake

2¼ cups sifted cake flour
2¾ tsp. Magic Baking Powder
¼ tsp. salt
½ cup shortening
1 cup white corn syrup
2 eggs, unbeaten
½ cup milk
1 tsp. vanilla
¼ tsp. almond extract

Sift dry ingredients together 3 times. Cream shortening. Add syrup gradually, beating well after each addition. Add ¼ of flour mixture. Blend well. Add eggs, one at a time; beat well after each. Add remaining flour mixture in thirds, alternately with milk in halves, beating well after each addition. Add flavoring. Bake in 2 greased lightly floured 8" layer cake pans at 375°F. until done. Top and fill layers with peach-halves and whipped cream.

MADE IN CANADA

Ideal Beauty Salon
W. O. WIEGAND
Permanent Waving : Beauty Culture
Hair Goods
58 BLOOR ST. WEST Kingsdale 1293
GOLD MEDALIST DIPLOMIST

FOR Beauty

Here's beauty—for you—from Yardley's famous "Bond Street" series. First there's a face powder that sparkles your complexion with deep and lovely warmth. It is called English Complexion Powder. And then—for memorable eves—there's "Bond Street" Perfume—regal as royalty, yet as ingenuous as youth.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. QUEEN MARY YARDLEY, LONDON

English Complexion Powder $1.00

"Bond Street" Perfume $2.20 to $7.50

FROM THE "BOND STREET" SERIES

BY Yardley OF LONDON

Here's sweeter, tastier bread with FLEISCHMANN'S FRESH ACTIVE YEAST

IT'S FULL STRENGTH so it goes right to work. No waiting. No extra steps. Fleischmann's fresh active Yeast makes bread that's more delicious and tender, sweeter-tasting *every time!*

IF YOU BAKE AT HOME—Get Fleischmann's *active* fresh Yeast with the familiar yellow label—*Dependable*—it's been Canada's favorite for more than 70 years.

Always fresh—at your grocer's

MADE IN CANADA

The Art of Conversation: It Can Be Any Woman's Secret Weapon

By RUTH HOBBERLIN

Conversation is but carving!
Give no more to every guest
Than he's able to digest.
Give him always of the prime,
And but little at a time.
Carve to all but just enough,
Let them neither starve nor stuff,
And that you may have your due,
Let your neighbor carve for you.
Jonathan Swift

FEW women will deny that conversation is an art. Not even a woman like Marian Smith, whose complexion rivals that of a film star; whose home is artistically furnished; whose dinner-parties are social events; but who is apt to greet you with the words:

"My dear, is that a new fur coat?"

"Yes, it is," you may admit.

She is likely to smile and suggest: "Come upstairs and I'll show you mine—mink and quite good-looking. Everyone says it's the smartest thing they've laid eyes on in several seasons!" The awful truth about Marian is that she seldom speaks on any topic save herself.

When you merely "brunch" with a friend like Alice Brown, whose house is pint-size and whose meals are simple, her comment probably will be: "My, your new coat *is* becoming. Turn round and let me see the back!" Such technique undoubtedly should qualify Alice for the "Young Lady Randolph" category. According to Rene Kraus, the American mother of Winston Churchill had an inborn "tact" which stood her in good stead in "every sort of gathering". In addition she "had her way with men, but, which was more difficult, did not antagonize the women."

Unlike other arts, conversation does not require a financial outlay for items like clay, paints, a typewriter or a piano. All that is necessary is that we stop talking long enough to cultivate it.

Minority Of One

If you are involved in a new diet chart or holding a job in an office or class-room, you may lack time to either dine or brunch solely to test your aptitude for this art. In which case, you might try a system which is easy and also enlightening.

Start with a personal Gallup-type poll. This is done by asking the people you meet, who are of different ages, interests, and income brackets, two simple questions. (1) Generally speaking, do they enjoy the conversation of their friends; and (2) What is their own recipe for *good* conversation.

As well as proving a timely topic, you'll find out many unknown facts about these people and their ideas, and, equally important, a number about yourself. Likely two-thirds of those you query will reply they enjoy the conversation of their friends, and then hasten to explain how these persons might improve in this connection. Theories regarding "fresh" or "wider" or "less stuffy interests" may be advanced. While your remaining group readily will admit they are bored by the talk they hear, but believe the cause lies entirely within themselves.

After sorting and filing your survey data, you may decide not to assume the task of educating your own social circle along new and wider trains of thought; but to concentrate on the theory put forth by the minority, namely: yourself.

At this point, if you should remember that outstanding trait of Lady Randolph Churchill, don't rush to sign up for a correspondence-school course in order to learn "tact" in three easy lessons. Turn instead to your dictionary. The Oxford will explain: "Tact, n. delicate perception of the right thing to do or say; adroitness in dealing with others." While this definition doesn't imply any set formula for your experiment, it does cause something to click in your head concerning half-forgotten rules in a text book on English.

By-passing chapters on Essay Writing and Public Speaking, you find one entitled "Conversation" which states: "We should seize opportunities to fill our minds with interesting observations from life and books; above all, what we say should interest those who listen." You mentally note this last statement might eliminate one's hobby, child, job or husband. The following sentence advises one to watch that "I" pronoun.

You pause to mull over the "interesting observations" term. In the event that we should not discuss ourselves and our daily lives in detail, few people—certainly not you—would want to sit amidst company with a mind which was utterly blank. Worthwhile books and life in your own community would appear to be the solution. At this prospect, a glow of self-righteousness flares gently beneath your velveteen housecoat. It still might be wiser to abide by the suggestion of the majority group and try to teach your friends how to improve their own conversation. With a sisterly thought for the great women reformers of the world, you decide to quickly finish the chapter, dress, and sally forth upon your mission. If you hurry, there might be time to choose four or five *heavy* volumes on post-war problems at the public library. Suddenly, page eight, line 12, foils your intentions by stating... *Learn to become a good listener.*

Completely unnerved, you snap shut the book and hurriedly arrange a game of bridge. Only the fact that your partners talk endlessly of their past vacations, without giving you a flea's chance to tell about yours, makes you turn again to your unaccustomed task of hard thinking.

Next morning you examine your Gallup data. Remembering your boredom of the previous night, you finally manage to draft out a few personal resolutions. You intend to: (A) Indulge in some serious reading; (B) Try to observe what stirs people up, what they would like to see changed, and what they already have accomplished; (c) Become an interested listener.

Remember Lady Randolph

With your head bulging with fresh ideas and new opinions, for weeks all you do is mention any of it casually. Your friends don't appear to be interested. Then one night you are obliged to listen while a female goat-fancier gives a detailed report on the trials connected with raising these animals, followed by a resumé of the benefits derived from drinking their milk. Just as you consider slinking in a remark about the cat you once owned who produced 16 kittens in the course of one year, you remember young Lady Randolph. There's even a slight British accent in your voice when you ask: "My dear, how interesting! Tell me, *do* goats really eat tin cans?" According to this feminine authority, definitely goats in the best circles *don't*.

When your second test comes, listening to a discourse on the merits of electric over acetylene welding, you make a surprising discovery. Worthwhile books have paid dividends in wider knowledge and a feeling of greater intelligence, while being a good listener has aroused your interest in what other people believe or have accomplished. Once more it is safe to express your views in public, for you no longer talk at length about yourself, your job, your hobby, your husband, or even about the weather.

NOT YET—
but very soon
you'll enjoy
Peek Frean

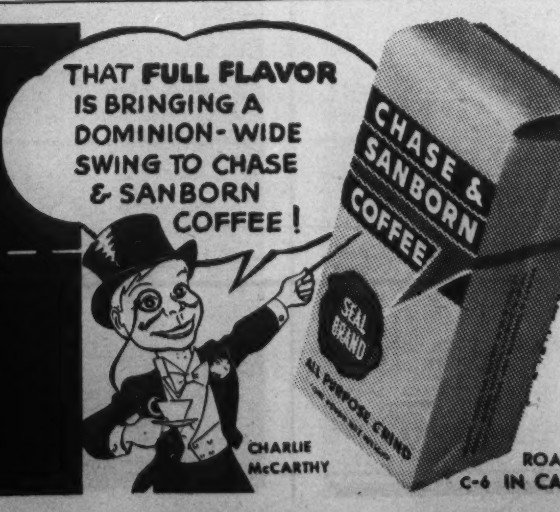
BISCUITS and VITA-WEAT CRISPBREAD
from LONDON, ENGLAND

With a flavour-hungry world looking forward to Peek Frean's delicious English biscuits and Vita-Weat Crispbread, we're doing our best to persuade our authorities to permit us to ship. You'll get them—*soon*—just as soon as we can get them into your favourite grocer's store.

WORTH WAITING FOR!

Look for the
RED LABEL
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
PURE SEVILLE ORANGE
MARMALADE
Famous for a century, now identified by the world-known RED Label on the One-Pound Jar.
"Buy Bitter—It's Better"

HALF A CUP
OF FLAVOR?
—OR—
FLAVORFULL
CHASE & SANBORN!



CHARLIE McCARTHY
ROASTED IN CANADA
C-6

HOW TO SAVE MONEY ON COSMETICS

Poor health, a pallid complexion and dry, rough, unattractive skin often result from lack of vitamins A and C in your diet. Libby's "Gentle Press" Tomato Juice is an excellent source of these vitamins. Drink it every day—the vitamins will help protect your health and promote quick healing of skin blemishes. They are the scientific way to radiant health and naturally lovely complexion which goes with it. Libby's is a grand appetizer, too, for the goodness and flavour of fresh, ripe tomatoes are captured in every glassful.

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK if you don't agree that Libby's "Gentle Press" Tomato Products — Juice, Catchup, Chili Sauce and Soup — are the best you've ever tasted.

1TP-45

Libby's
Gentle Press
TOMATO JUICE

LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY OF CANADA, LIMITED • Chatham, Ontario

THE OTHER PAGE

"O Canada" Could Not Take the Place of "God Save the King"

By CHARLOTTE WHITTON, C.B.E.

THE more articulate some Canadians are, the less qualified are they often found to be in knowledge about the claims they so forcefully and confidently advance. In few instances is this so marked as in the common assumption that of course Canada has a "national anthem" by general usage, and that all that is required is to proclaim "O Canada" officially to be such an anthem, whereupon if sung in English it will suffice all the population of non-French descent or tongue, and if in French all those proudly sprung of the *Ancien Régime*.

The matter is far from being so simple. Between the pleasant little lyric, addressed largely to the geography of Canada, which is the English version, and the French version's proud and passionate hymn of a devout Catholicism breathing love of race and all that it connotes, there is as much difference as there is between an Old Home Week in an Ontario town and a pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupré.

The magnificent music of Routhier's hymn of dedication can stir the blood of other peoples than our own, but the words sung to it in the two tongues are so different as to preclude any possible translation of the original French from serving as the national anthem of the democratic, free-thinking and perhaps regrettably irreligious other two-thirds of the Canadian people. It would be particularly pernicious hypocrisy for Canada to suggest that her people were singing a hymn of common national purpose and destiny under the guise of a common musical setting, when the whole intent and dedication of French and English versions is so utterly diverse, not to say opposed. Perusal of the two versions makes this as clear as are some of the tragically sharp differences in our dual state.

Fashion Show? Phooey! snorts this happy exhibitionist, who, temporarily at least, has stopped the show. "Now that's no way to behave, Bridget. You're here to show off your pretty frock—Not to 'show off'," remonstrate the other youthful models. But Bridget Harding isn't having any.

OFFICIAL (WEIR) TRANSLATION

O Canada; our home, our native land,
True patriot love thou dost in us command.
We see thee rising, fair dear land,
The true North strong and free;
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.

O Canada; where pines and maples grow,
Great prairies spread and lordly rivers flow,
Thou art the land, O Canada,
From East to Western sea,
The land of hope for all who toil,
The land of liberty.

O Canada, beneath thy shining skies
May stalwart sons and gentle maidens rise;
And so abide, O Canada,
From East to Western Sea,
Where'er thy pines and prairies are,
The true North strong and free.

LITERAL TRANSLATION OF THE FRENCH ORIGINAL

O Canada, land of our forefathers,
Garlands glorious bind your brow.
Your arm, skilled to wield the sword,
Bears too the Cross on high.
Your story is a saga
Of brilliant shining deeds,
And your valor, tempered well by faith,
Will protect our hearths and our rights sustain.

Beneath the grace of God, by the mighty river flood,
The *Canadien* advances strong in his hope;
Sprung of a fierce strong race,
Blest indeed his cradle!
Heaven has cast in this new world
The place of his destiny's course,
In the guidance of her celestial light
The honor of his banner he will defend.

By grace of his patron saint, Very God's forerunner,
He bears upon his brow an aureole of fire.
Foe of all tyranny,
Loyal to his land,
He seeks to preserve, in harmony,
His proud liberty,
And by the innate genius of his spirit
Enthrone truth upon this our native soil.

Sanctified love of throne and of altar
Fill our hearts with your immortal breath!
Among these stranger races
Faith will direct our way.
May we learn the way to brotherhood
Within the rule of law,
And raise again our fathers' conquering cry,
"For Christ and the King".

ONLY in "God Save the King" have we reached a completely common anthem. Between English and French versions there is no material difference, except a more passionate personal faith in the Crown in the latter. The French and English versions here presented are those which were officially used at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of King George V on Parliament Hill in Ottawa on May 6, 1935.

(In the French version as printed in the official program for that oc-

When is a printer not a printer?

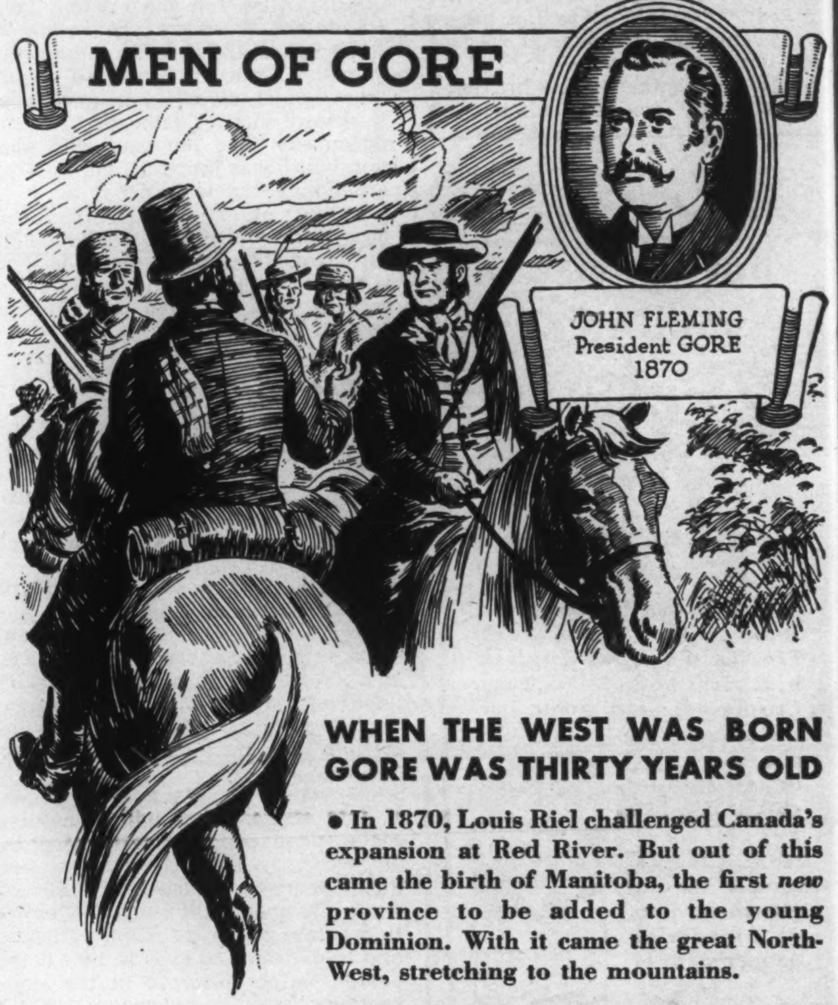
THE ANSWER—when he's an inventor! And, it is inventive genius combined with alert, sound judgment keyed to business demands that have made R. L. Crain Limited more than 'just printers'. So much more so, in fact, that the name "Crain Printers Limited" no longer adequately interprets the overall operations of the company.

The transition of the small printing shop, first opened by Rolla L. Crain over half a century ago, into a company supplying continuous systems across Canada, marked the beginning of a revolution in record procedures in Canadian business. Clerical and stenographic routines were simplified . . . less handling, less labour were needed . . . internal economy and increased output resulted. Since 1912, when continuous printed records first flowed from the presses, improvements have kept pace with office production needs of the times. Today, having filled a vast war job, we progress into the post-war world under the new name of "R. L. Crain Limited".

R. L. CRAIN LIMITED

OTTAWA CANADA

(The new Company name indicates no change in Management or policy).



WHEN THE WEST WAS BORN GORE WAS THIRTY YEARS OLD

• In 1870, Louis Riel challenged Canada's expansion at Red River. But out of this came the birth of Manitoba, the first *new* province to be added to the young Dominion. With it came the great North-West, stretching to the mountains.

GORE Mutual had already given to the people of Upper Canada thirty years of service, and was preparing to serve a nation that would stretch "from sea to sea".

Keeping pace with Canada, GORE has gone from strength to strength. Today it is providing sound, economical insurance for thousands of Canadian property owners, increasing in number each year.

The GORE Agent in your community will gladly advise and assist you in meeting your insurance needs. Consult him with confidence.

GORE DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FIRE, AUTOMOBILE & CASUALTY INSURANCE

casion, the second and third verses were a close, but still metrical, translation of the first and second verses of the English, and the first verse was an even more closely literal, but not metrical, version of the first English verse. It seems possible that this verse was not intended for singing. The third verse of the English version, the special one devoted to the Dominion, does not appear in French.)

OFFICIAL ENGLISH VERSION

God save our gracious King
Long live our noble King
God save the King:
Send him victorious
Happy and glorious
Long to reign over us
God save the King.

Thy choicest gifts in store
On him be pleased to pour;
Long may he reign.
May he defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the King.

Our loved Dominion bless
With peace and happiness
From shore to shore,
And let our Empire be
United, loyal, free,
True to herself and Thee
For evermore.

OFFICIAL FRENCH VERSION

Dieu sauve notre gracieux Roi!
Longue vie à notre noble Roi,
Dieu sauve le Roi!
Rends-le victorieux,
Heureux et glorieux,
Qu'il règne longtemps sur nous.
Dieu sauve le Roi!

Dieu protège le Roi,
En lui nous avons foi.
Vive le Roi!
Qu'il soit victorieux,
Et que son peuple heureux
Le comble de ses voeux.
Vive le Roi!

Qu'il règne de longs jours,
Que son nom soit toujours
Notre secours!
Protecteur de la loi,
Et defenseur du droit,
Notre espoir est en toi,
Vive le Roi!

What is the *national* anthem to replace this? What are its words, what its music, whereby we Canadians in whatever tongue we sing shall be asking the same God in the same prayer for the same blessing for an identical purpose in our national life and an identical destiny as a nation of His servants among his peoples of all the world?

No Act of Parliament, no proclamation, can make something what it is not. If Canadians have no national anthem other than "God Save the King", it is because they have not yet achieved a common passionate ideal of a common national purpose and destiny. When that moment of fate strikes, they will spontaneously add a song of nationhood to the anthem of the British peoples, which is now the possession of all those who are bound in allegiance to the one Crown.

• •

BIRTH NOTE

WHEN I was born, in a little old room
Of a little old house where roses bloom
(Today as then) in a tidy hedge
And pansies wink at a pathway's edge
And leisurely folk go leisurely by
(As their parents did) with a softened eye
For the tidy hedge and the friendly gate
And the quiet porch where the armchairs wait—

A certain note of the spheres went wrong,
Or a nightbird sang with a baleful song,
Or the Scorpion lingered overlong;

For into the room, with the doctor there,
And father, proud of his squirming heir,
Came a little old lady with cracks in her shoes
And a bag with herbs for the farmers' stews
And a flash in her eyes, and a dusty shawl
And a word to say for the ears of all:

"He'll niver have house, he'll niver have barn;
He'll mend his socks wi' a broken yarn,
He'll borrow his cap and steal his coat
And the divil a cint to his name be wrote;
He'll find the paths o' the world askew,
The days be dream, and the dream be true,
The byroad easy, the highway hard,
And niver be nowt but a barmy bard!"

Now Mother O'Hare was the lady's name;
She passed along on the way she came
By the tidy hedge and the pansied walk
With divil a care for the neighbors' talk;

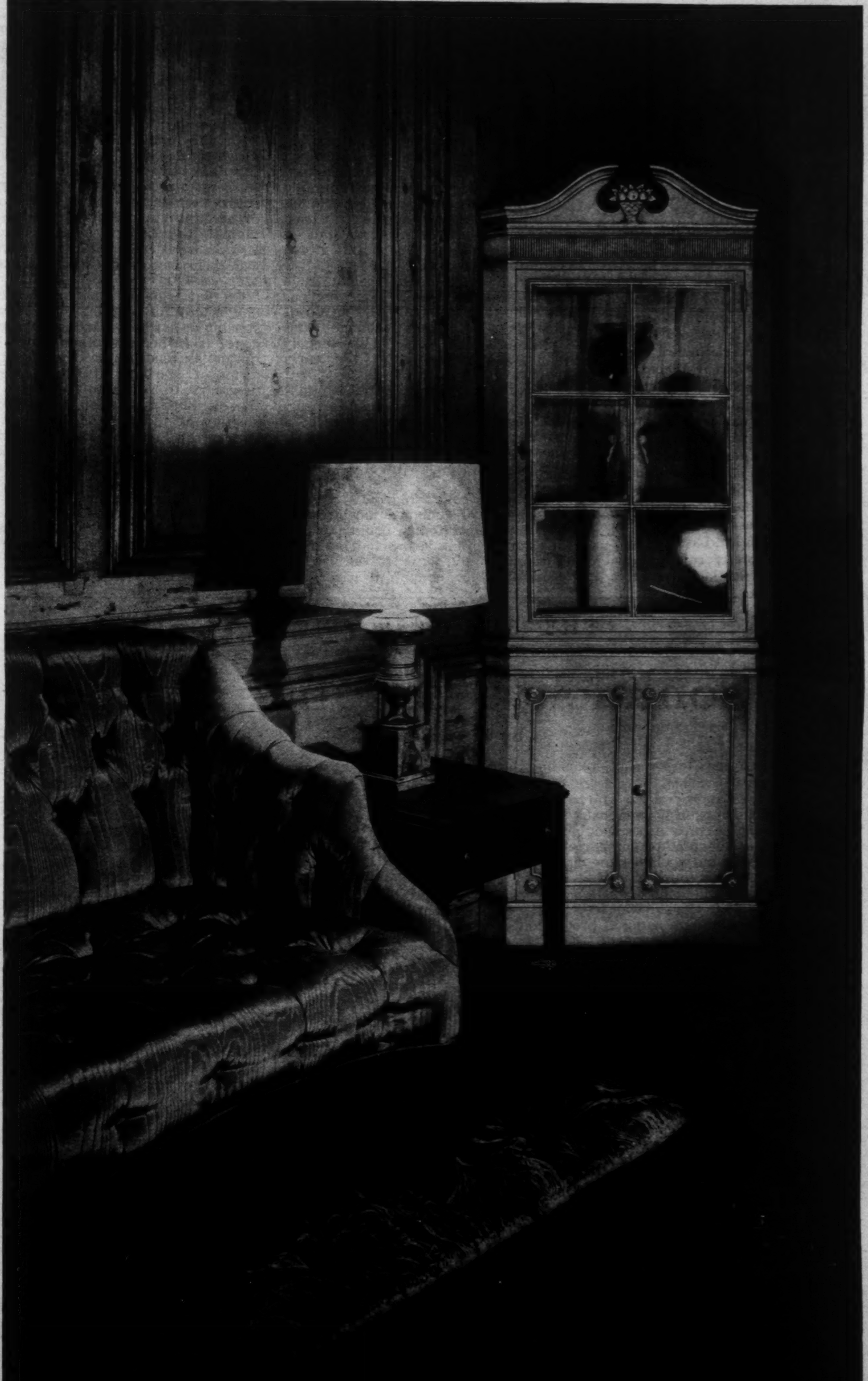
And the merry young years of my mother's son
And a crack in the voice, and a score-and-one
Went carolling on to a downy beard
Ere the Sybil truth of her doom appeared.

But then — 'twas hey! for the far world's end,
And home with holes in the shoes to mend;
The neighbor's cap and the stranger's coat,
The divil a cent to the credit wrote;
A hole in a hedge with rootless men,
And barn nor barrow nor pigs nor pen.
And it's plain at last that the Fates were there
At the infant's bed with Mother O'Hare;
That he'll ever be me and not as you,
And find the paths of the world askew,
The byroad easy, the highway hard,
And niver be nowt but a barmy bard!

JOSEPH SCHULL

A perfectly fitted foundation is essential if clothes are to look their best . . . Let Nature's Rival and Le Gant foundations mould your figure into model lines. Your corsetière will advise you which garment is best suited to give you a model figure.

NATURE'S RIVAL
BRASSIERES GIRDLES AND CORSELETTES
CORSETS FOR DEFENSE OF CANADIAN FIGURES



A CORNER ON CHARM . . . illustrative of the grace and character evident in the polished woods, age-deepened colours and subtle textures of the fine furniture assembled at EATON'S

Outlook for Sterling Seems to be Hopeful

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Rumors are again rampant about the possible devaluation of sterling. Since Bretton Woods, the size of Britain's indebtedness has been better appreciated by the world and, with the ending of lend-lease, a large section of opinion seems to think that Britain cannot hope to maintain the present value of its currency.

But, if £1 in Britain buys what $5 buys in the U.S., then the correct exchange is 1-5, although it is necessary, of course, to bear in mind the respective debtor and creditor positions of the two countries, says Mr. Layton.

Then there is the old trick of currency depreciation in regard to exports to be considered, but, with world markets depleted to starvation point, ready to take as much as they can get at any price, the amount of goods Britain will be able to export will depend on her own internal labor and material supply situation, and no amount of sterling devaluation would increase it. All things considered, in Mr. Layton's opinion it is a pretty safe bet that sterling will not be lowered.

London.

WILL sterling be devalued? A year ago it was being said in the circles which like to be known as informed that the dollar was likely to be lowered in terms of sterling.

Now it is the turn of sterling, but this time the rumors are stronger, their circumstantial evidence apparently more cogent, their retailers, not confined to self-confessed experts but including the rank and file of at least two armies and many thousands of civilian wiseacres in a half a dozen capitals, are legion.

The business really began in a small way when it became obvious that the ratification of Bretton Woods this year would tie exchange rates to the levels obtaining in the largely unnatural conditions of the early postwar.

It was suggested then that it might be good policy to take out an insurance against future possibilities by a modest devaluation of sterling. But the same thing was being said of the other currencies involved in the agreement.

The rumor began to grow in earnest as the size of Britain's indebtedness became appreciated. A country which in a period of six years changes from a dominating creditor to the world's deepest debtor cannot, it was said, hope to hold its currency at the old rate.

And the finishing touches have been provided by the ending of the Lend-Lease and the spotlighting of exports as the first concern of the British reconstruction effort.

All this, however, is surface indication, and will not bear inspection. An exchange rate is a balancing of the purchasing power of one currency against that of another. It means nothing to list the reasons why sterling should stand lower unless those reasons are compared with the compulsions influencing other currencies.

In the end, the most accurate measure for working purposes is the internal price level. This is Cassel's purchasing power parity theory, which left some things out of account but did state the fundamental, that if one pound buys in Britain what five dollars buy in the U.S. then the correct exchange rate is 1/5.

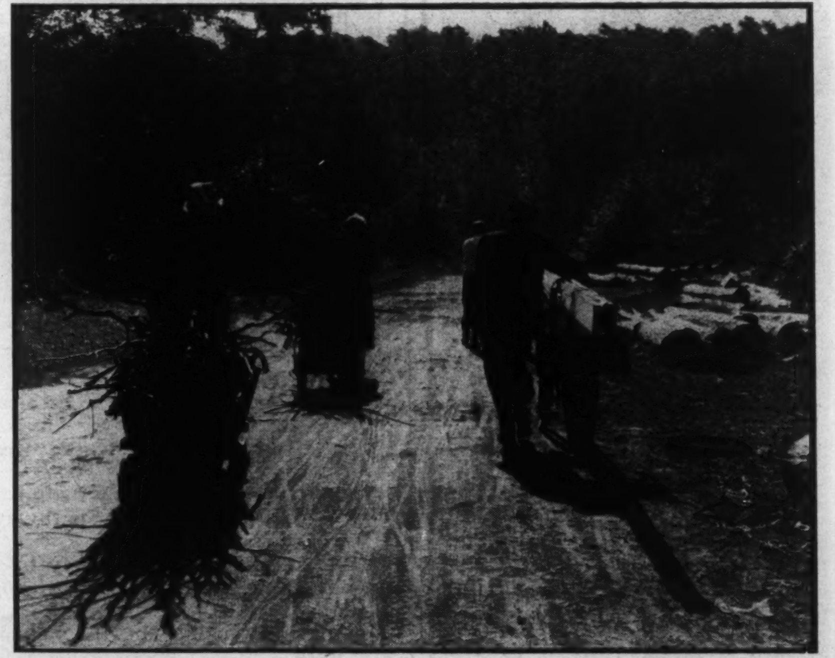
On that argument there is certainly no ground for arguing for a lower sterling-dollar rate. Indeed, the evidence is rather the other way, that the dollar tends to be overvalued in terms of sterling. It is, of course, necessary to relate this equation to the distinction between the creditor position of the U.S. and the debtor position of Britain, but it is putting the cart before the horse to urge that this implies an adjustment of the exchange before the relative positions begin to correct themselves.

It is precisely in the process of correction that the exchanges would reflect the transference of wealth from Britain to the U.S., and it is

(Continued on Next Page)

Outlook Grim For German City-Folk This Winter

All over Germany, and especially in cities like Berlin and Hamburg, which suffered heavy bomb damage, the people are buckling down to the task of preparing for the long cold winter ahead. In Berlin the first concern is to clear away the ruins and provide shelter of some sort for the homeless. Many German women are engaged in this heavy labor. The women shown in the photograph above have a special interest in clearing debris in this particular spot—outside the Taverne, which was Berlin's most famous Night Club (Kurgorstemstrasse). According to the proprietor, £50,000 in silver lies buried beneath these ruins.



Next to shelter, fuel is a prime necessity. The people of Berlin expect to have no coal to heat their homes, but they are allowed to go to the Grunwald Woods, which is in the U.S. sector near Zellendorf, to collect wood. Small hand carts, even bicycles are used to cart it home. Along the river Elbe, near Hamburg, others are recovering coal from the river. This coal and coke has fallen from the barges in Hamburg docks and has been carried downstream by the current. Picked up by the dredges it is pumped out with the water onto this sandy stretch.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

A Confidence-Creating Budget

By P. M. RICHARDS

OBVIOUSLY the Government, planning the budget, had several possible courses. It could attempt to make income balance outgo and end the recurring annual deficits by sharply increasing taxes. But this, under present circumstances, would almost certainly prove such a deterrent to enterprise and production that national income would decline disastrously, whereas the great need is to increase it.

Secondly, it could cut tax rates very sharply, as close as possible to the pre-war level, in the hope that this would so stimulate national production and business turnover and employment that the total tax take would still be large enough to cover requirements. This would be widely popular but dangerous because it might not work and it would make for a highly inflationary situation.

Thirdly, the Government could take a middle course; reducing taxes sufficiently to give more profit incentive to business and some tax relief to individuals, while maintaining the tax take at a level that would not leave too much to be taken care of by borrowing.

This is what has been done and what everybody expected would be done, and the only ground for argument is as to the amount and nature of the reductions. Most businessmen, believing that the excess profits tax should be entirely eliminated in the not distant future, seem to think that the present reduction might have been at least 50 per cent instead of 40 per cent. Some employers as well as the workers say that there should be a greater cut in personal income tax in the small-income groups. However, Mr. Ilsley emphasized that the present general 16 per cent income tax reduction is only an interim measure.

Income Tax Overhaul

He announced that there will be a thorough overhaul of the personal income tax structure; that income tax returns for 1945 and thereafter are to be greatly simplified; that the recommendations of the Ives Commission respecting the taxing of annuities and family corporations have been accepted and that the capital element in life annuities will not hereafter be taxed; that annual or period payments under wills or trusts will be subject to income tax only to the extent that they are paid out of income; that companies disbursing dividends, registered interest and royalties will no longer be required to deduct 7 per cent at the source, but they must still report the amount of payment to the income tax inspector; that expenses paid by the estate of a deceased person will be deductible from income tax. These are reforms that will be approved by everyone. Not so universally popular will be the provision that members of the armed forces serving in Canada lose their special service exemption from income tax (servicemen overseas will still get the exemption).

Though no one expected that the country could now get back to anything like a complete pay-as-you-go basis, the facts that the net national debt amounted to $11,298,000,000 on March 31, 1945 and will be increased by some $2,150,000,000 at the end of the current fiscal year, and that annual interest charges already amount to $351,950,000, more than the total federal budget in the years following World War I, are sobering evidence that the nation's finances cannot continue indefinitely on the present basis. And besides the deficit for this year of $2,150,000,000, the Government will need another $800,000,000 or so to finance export credits for other nations and to provide loans to the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Business Carries the Load

Private enterprise, which must carry the main burden of providing these requirements, can take encouragement from the evidence in Mr. Ilsley's budget speech that he fully recognizes the need for maintaining business health. Said the Finance Minister: "In such modifications as it is possible to make in taxation, it is imperative that we do what we can to reduce costs, restore incentives, encourage investments in the expansion of the employing capacity of our industries, whether in large or small enterprises, and promote efficiency in production and export." Businessmen would like to see this statement given more emphasis. They would particularly like to have it re-broadcast to the labor unions.

In laying out his budget, Mr. Ilsley obviously was hampered by the existence of many uncertainties in such matters as continuing war expenditures and Dominion-Provincial tax relations. In his budget speech he said that the decision of the provincial governments respecting the comprehensive financial proposals which the Dominion has made to them will, to an important degree, affect the continuing financial requirements of the federal administration and the considerations under which it must frame its tax laws. "If no agreement is reached, and the present agreements expire, the Dominion is bound then to reduce the taxation of corporations by 10 per cent and to revise its personal income tax downward. In these circumstances, it would clearly not be prudent to take now hasty and irretrievable steps in the modification and reorganization of our tax structure."

This, then, is no more than an interim budget, the first step toward the achievement of peacetime finances. As such, it is confidence-creating. And this, just now is what is most needed.

(*Continued from Page 42*)

this movement, not any anticipation of it, nor any other movement, which is relevant to the exchanges.

In the matter of exports, too, there is a lot of loose thinking on both sides of the Atlantic. In the bad old days there used to be a game known as currency depreciation. France used to play it with some expertness before the Tripartite Monetary Agreement became umpire, and it was a common trick of many nations.

Doubly Complicated

By depreciating your currency you get rid of a lot of debt, if you are a debtor nation, and you give a fillip to exports, making your production cheaper for other countries to buy.

But this simple issue is doubly complicated in Britain's case. In the first place, the price at which exports are offered to world markets is very much a secondary consideration, and will be for a considerable time. The starving man does not enquire the price of bread, and the starved markets of the world will take what they can get at whatever prices it is offered. No amount of sterling devaluation will increase the quantity of British products available to oversea customers.

Secondly, devaluation increases the cost of imports just as it decreases the prices of exports, and Britain, whose export production is largely based on imported raw materials, cannot afford to pay more than the economic minimum for her imports.

While nothing in this world is certain, therefore, it is as safe a bet as any in the economic calendar that sterling will not be devalued. It is not so sure that other currencies will not be lowered in terms of sterling. Inflationary forces are at work in the world, and no country has better defences against them than Britain.

Over a period, price levels elsewhere may well move so much out of joint with the movement of the internal purchasing power of sterling that an adjustment of the exchanges in sterling's favor will be indicated.

This could be so despite the process of correcting Britain's heavy debtor position, for even the wholehearted acceptance of Bretton Woods would not restore the gold standard except remotely, and only under the iron rules of that standard would the transfers involved in repaying international debt significantly affect the exchange value of the currency.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Hollinger Enlarges Iron Picture on Quebec-Labrador Holdings

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH important new iron ore discoveries and substantial enlargement of the principal existing high grade bodies, the past season's exploration on the Labrador iron ore range is reported as highly pleasing to officials of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, which company controls the Labrador Mining & Exploration Company also Hollinger North Shore Exploration Company, respectively holding 20,000 square miles in western Labrador and close to 4,000 square miles in northeastern Quebec, adjacent to the Labrador border. The past three months work has more than doubled the surface indications of high grade iron ore tonnage and the combined showings of both concessions are now estimated to contain around 1,000,000 tons per vertical foot. The results on the Labrador Mining & Exploration ground are particularly gratifying with the tonnage trebled this year as conditions permitted speedier developments there. While some time will be necessary bfore the company egineers correlate all the evidence they have gathered to determine dimensions, fit in the assays and add up the total, the picture has been greatly expanded this year and appears to make this iron range not only one o. the largest mineral areas in North America but also in the world.

•

In this year's work on the Labrador—Quebec iron ore discoveries, Hollinger Consolidated centred attention upon securing definite information as to the dimensions of the orebodies so that plans could be formulated for development and transportation of the ore. The desire was to determine tonnage estimates with diamond drilling to come later although a limited amount was done in 1944, which proved that the high grade ore carries to depth. Expectations are said to be that the ore will go down thousands of feet. Some of the deposits are from a mile to two miles in length and up to 1,000 feet in width and it is pointed out deposits of this size are not shallow. Previous prospecting work largely covered the most interesting locations but in the past season a conclusive picture of the size of some of the orebodies was reached as well as enlarging the possibilities of others, through trenching which opened up overburdened ground. As one Hollinger official commented on this year's results "apparently we were able to get full widths on some of the high grade deposits, and these are extremely good." It also looks now as if the previous average grade of 63% will be maintained over the additional tonnage revealed.

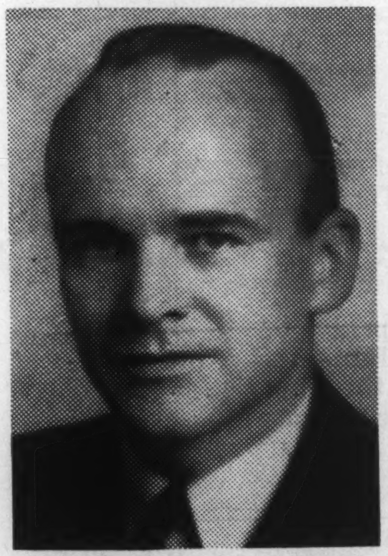
•

Assurance that ore conditions continue to a depth of at least 1,700 feet (11th level) has been secured by Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines in a flat drill hole ahead of the crosscut on that horizon. Previous deepest ore was on the eighth horizon where three drill holes put down from the seventh level intersected two lenses of wide and rich ore. The drill hole on the 11th floor cut five feet assaying $34.66. The fact that the hole cut through the ore zone some distance west of where the downward extension of the main orebodies is expected may mean a broadening of ore conditions. Headings on three other levels, the 8th 9th and 10th, are now driving out toward the main ore area.

•

Shares of Norseman Mines Limited, have been listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The company is developing a 960-acre property in Bourlamaque township, Quebec, and 12 diamond drill holes of an exploratory nature have been completed at widely separated points. This work

(*Continued on Page 48*)



N. J. McKINNON

has been appointed an Assistant General Manager of The Canadian Bank of Commerce. Mr. McKinnon was, until this appointment, Superintendent of Ontario Branches of the Bank.

L. M. HART, Jr., Vice President of the White Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., whose company has broken ground for a new million dollar plant in Montreal. The new plant, with surrounding ten acres on Decarie Blvd., when completed will offer 130,000 square feet of floor space in which to produce and service White trucks and busses.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company
ORGANIZED IN 1896

Admitted Assets $5,024,159.53
Surplus - - - - - 2,678,420.06

—Write for Financial Statement—

Head Office WAWANESA Man. | Eastern Office TORONTO Ont.

Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon Winnipeg and Montreal

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887

C. N. FOY, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES — Canada $5.00 two years, $7.00 three years new and renewal subscriptions. Single copies 10 cents. Renewals only accepted for all other countries.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them as unreliable and undesirable.

Authorized by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, as second class matter.

Printed and Published in Canada

CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 1, CANADA

MONTREAL..........Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER..........815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK..........Room 512, 101 Park Ave.

E. R. Milling - - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - - - Circulation Manager

YELLOWKNIFE SPOTLIGHT

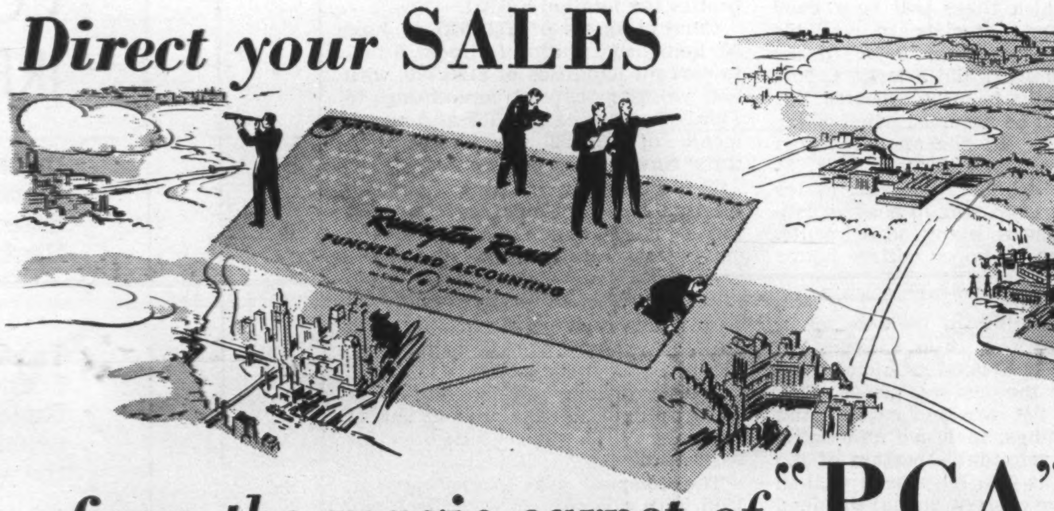
This publication will keep you fully posted on developments in the entire Yellowknife District, including the new boom camp of Indin Lake. Without obligation, ask to have your name placed on our mailing list, in order that you may receive it regularly. Just note your name and address below and return this ad to us.

Name ....

Address ....

UNITED SECURITIES COMPANY
MEMBERS ONTARIO SECURITY DEALERS ASSOCIATION
371 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ontario

Direct your SALES



from the magic carpet of "PCA"

Remington Rand Punched-Card Accounting takes you instantly to the best vantage point from which to view sales conditions. To Henry Disston and Sons, Philadelphia, it has meant more efficient sales management.

• I. W. Wilder, Head of Disston's Market and Statistics Department, says: "Selective selling is based on market research which, in turn, is based upon sales analysis. Our company, established over 100 years ago, is the largest makers of saws in the world. The markets served by our hundreds of items would have been too difficult to analyze accurately had we not for 25 years, used Remington Rand Punched-Card Accounting and Tabulating Equipment — the fastest method for getting market figures.

"Our sales managers are furnished reports in every way they need them: by territory, customer, class of product, 246 summary divisions, jobber's territory, priority rating, etc.

"We learn where we should concentrate to protect vital volume business; where our sales efforts are in inverse ratio to profits; where we should broaden our base for later security; how our distributor's sales in a territory compare with direct sales in that territory; and many other important facts.

"Although sales have increased tremendously, we know that a let-down is coming, and this detailed punched-card analysis is our safeguard against the day when we will need accurate market research to cushion the drop and direct future policies."

Helpful ideas for every sales manager will be found in Certified Report No. 4109, covering the Disston operation — available free to interested executives by writing to our nearest branch office, or direct to Remington Rand, Limited, Tabulating Machines Div., 199 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

·KWIK-FAX·

The Remington Rand SYNCHRO-MATIC

is a dual-duty hook-up which automatically punches tabulating cards, for sales and other analysis, at the same time the invoice is being produced on a Remington Rand Bookkeeping Machine.

Remington Rand

PUNCHED-CARD ACCOUNTING

GOLD & DROSS

J.L.O., Fort San, Sask.—Just how valuable an asset the investment of BOBJO MINES in Dominion Magnesium will become is still to be determined. A 22% interest was held and it is now sharing in the major financing the company is arranging. The process of Dominion Magnesium is one of the most successful in America and costs have been kept low. The outlook is regarded as good for the peacetime market. While a surplus might be apparent for some time it is believed the company will have no difficulty in disposing of its product. A substantial part of the plant's output is expected to go to Great Britain. Russia has purchased considerably and negotiations are reported now underway for sales to Australia. Bobjo is an active holding and exploration company and has recently increased its interests in gold prospects in Quebec and elsewhere. The company also has been engaged in searching for oil in Saskatchewan.

H.V.N., London, Ont.—As far as I am aware your holdings of SILVERADIUM MINES SYNDICATE LIMITED are valueless. The syndicate disposed of part or all of its property to Great Bear Development Company Limited, which in turn disposed of the holdings to Hottah Lake Gold & Radium Minerals. I have no information on the present standing of the property but understand the latter company went into bankruptcy. J. J. Gray, 73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, is the last address I have for the company.

W.H.C., Brandon, Man.—I understand that CONSOLIDATED PAPER CORP's. gross earnings in 1945 should be as good as those for 1944. Last year gross earnings amounted to $10,102,569 which includes profits from investments and profits totalling $1,500,000 accruing from foreign exchange. Net profit in 1944 was reported at $1,107,653 equal to 43 cents per common share. This compared with a net of $1,294,229 in 1943, equal to 51 cents per share. Consolidated Paper's output of newsprint has shown a slight increase this year while production of sulphite pulp and kraft paper is about the same. Although the company has a heavy replacement program scheduled, not much has been accomplished in this respect this year due to the immediate lack of machinery. A considerable increase in the cost of wood, coal and other materials and labor has occurred this year, it was indicated, and the company's output has been entirely dependent on supplies of wood from the forests.

J.W.S., Vancouver, B.C.—The price at which PRIVATEER MINE shares are currently selling should clearly indicate they can by no means be regarded as an investment. If there is sufficient improvement in the labor situation it is possible the mine will be reopened before the end of 1945. Some months of intensive development will be required however, to prepare the mine for steady production inasmuch as all broken ore was milled before operations were suspended in 1943. Reasonably assured ore was estimated as sufficient for eight months' operation at mill capacity. With a view to expanding its exploration activities the company has joined with B.C. Minerals and Resources Development Company and the prospects are officially considered bright for the success of the new company in other fields than the immediately projected iron-and-steel industry. As pointed out by D. S. Tait, Privateer president, who is also president of B.C. Minerals and Resources, experience had shown gold mines difficult and expensive to find. In the search, frequent deposits of other good materials had been encountered, therefore, he feels, there is a promising field for the new company.

H.B.R., Montreal, Que.—ALGOMA STEEL CORP. is doing well as regards volume of business, which reached an all-time peak in the fiscal year ended April 30, 1945, but operating profit was slightly down, due to increased cost of materials and wages operating profit for the year was $3,482,796, while profit before E.P.T. was $2,284,272, compared with $1,754,013. Net for the fiscal year was $1,112,132, equal to $2.48 per share on the common stock, as

Circle-Bar Knitting Co., Ltd.

A HEAVY demand for women's high-class hosiery as soon as post-war conditions are adjusted to permit manufacture on a large scale is anticipated. Such merchandise has been in very short supply during the war years when substitutes in a limited quantity have had to serve. Development of nylon thread will also add to the demand for high-class hosiery which commands a wide sale in normal times. The Circle-Bar Knitting Company Limited manufactures hosiery for men, women, and children, spins wool yarns for weaving of woollen and worsted cloth, etc., products for which there will be a good demand when materials are available in increased quantity. Prior to the war the company did a large export business and it is to be expected this business will be resumed when conditions permit. In the annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, W. Mitchell, President, states the passing from war to peace conditions will mean many adjustments, one of which he hoped will be better manufacturing personnel, also a danger to contend with will be the rapid price decline of the raw materials the company uses. Circle-Bar Knitting is in a good financial position to enter the post-war period, with substantial net working capital and cash. Earnings, inclusive and exclusive of the refundable portion of the excess profits tax, have been well in excess of the current annual dividend and with a return to normal operating conditions directors could adopt a more liberal dividend policy.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, inclusive of $13,105 refundable portion of the excess profits tax, of $54,109 was equal to $2.09 a share, and exclusive of the refundable to $1.58 a share. Net for 1943-44, including $16,576 refundable, amounted to $53,016 and was equal to $2.06 per share and without the refundable to $1.42 a share. These retained net earnings show a good margin over current dividends being paid at an annual rate of 80c per share. Earned surplus at June 30, 1945, amounted to $586,355, in addition to which the accumulated refund of the excess profits tax totalled $36,951.

Current assets of $722,045 at June 30, last, had a ratio of almost 6 to 1 to current liabilities of $126,779, with net working capital amounting to $595,266. Cash of $306,765 and investments of $76,922 were more than three times current liabilities.

The Circle-Bar Knitting Company Limited has no funded debt or preferred stock outstanding, with the outstanding capital at the end of the past fiscal year consisting of 25,840 common shares of no par value.

Current dividend distributions on the shares aggregate 80c annually—60c plus 20c in extras. An initial quarterly dividend of 15c and extra of 5c was paid on the present shares December, 1943, and continued on this basis to date.

The company was incorporated in 1915 with a Dominion Charter. Principal properties and plant are located at Kincardine, Owen Sound and Listowel, Ontario.

Price range from date of listing in February 1944 to date, and price earnings ratio follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Dividend Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividend Per Share
1945	17	14½	$2.09	8.1	6.9	$0.80
1944	14½	13	2.06	7.0	6.3	0.80
Approximate Current Average				8.0		
Current Yield				5.0%		

Note—Earnings per share for fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and 1944. Net per share 1944-45 includes 51c refundable tax and 1943-44 64c refundable tax.

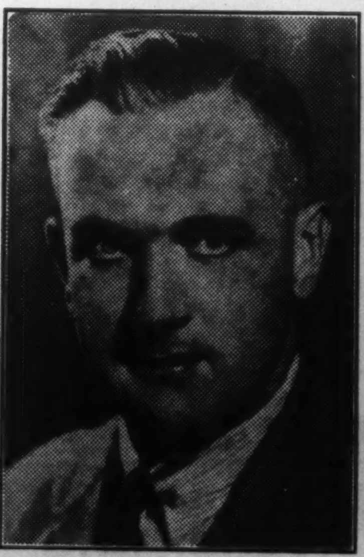
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended June 30	1945	1944	1943
Net Profit—a	$ 54,109	$ 53,016	$ 49,797
Surplus	586,355	557,095	526,288
Current Assets	722,045	752,607	680,295
Current Liabilities	126,779	153,645	113,391
Net Working Capital	595,266	598,962	566,905
Cash	306,765	380,454	149,936
Investments	76,922	75,548	76,545

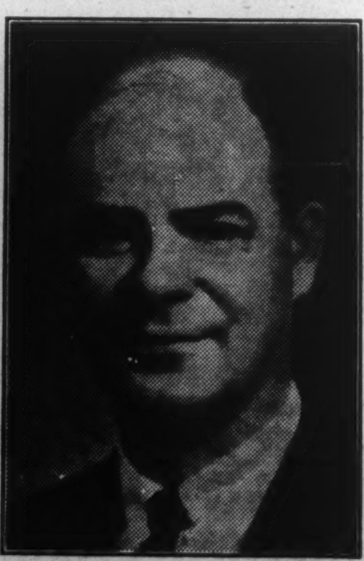
a—Net profit for 1944-45 includes $13,105, 1943-44 $16,576 and 1942-43 $7,270 refundable portion of the excess profits tax.

Note—Balance sheet figures prior to 1943 not available.

Now Partners in Osler & Hammond



GWYNN H. OSLER



ALEXANDER C. IRONSIDE

The stock brokerage firm of Osler & Hammond, Toronto, announce that Mr. Gwynn H. Osler and Mr. Alexander C. Ironside have been taken into partnership. Both these men have been with the firm for a number of years.

The views to be expressed in this series of advertisements are those of the advertiser and must not be considered as expressing the opinion of The Saturday Night.

REVOLUTIONARY
CONTROVERSIAL
IRREFUTABLE

In the near future in the public press throughout Canada will appear the first of a series of twelve letters to be published consecutively each Thursday thereafter pertaining to

THE PROSTITUTION OF GOLD

These studied letters will be addressed openly to Economists, Parliamentarians, Financiers, Bankers, Brokers, Editors, Statisticians, etc., and all thinking persons. The subject matter will be unfolded under the subsequent captions:

1. The Greatest Hoax of All Time.
2. Gold the only Efficient Medium of Exchange.
3. Rome discovered it Too Late.
4. The Birth of "The Old Lady."
5. The "Art" of doing Without Gold.
6. The "Bird in the Gilded Cage."
7. The "Old Lady" goes to work.
8. A Herculean Task requires Herculean Methods.
9. That "Off-the-Gold Standard" ruse.
10. Gold is the Balance-wheel of International Trade.
11. Canada should be "Sitting Pretty."
12. How it can be Done.

COMMENTS CRITICISMS ENCOMIUMS

Frankly requested, which will be dealt with anonymously in subsequent issues.

If, without obligation, you wish to be a prior recipient of these stimulating, thought-provoking articles, simply sign and return the attached coupon.

Respectfully submitted,

K. V. GAMBLE & CO.
Investment Brokers
74 King St. East - TORONTO, Ont.

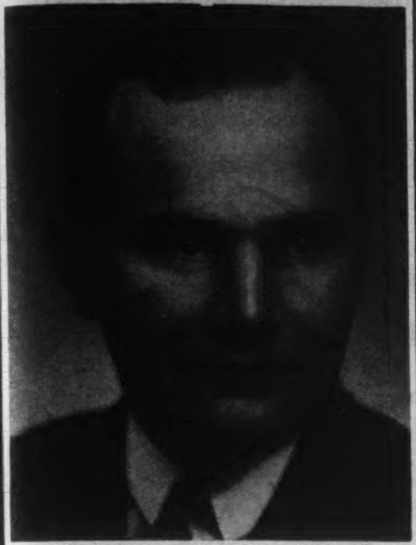
K. V. GAMBLE & COMPANY,
74 King Street East,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Gentlemen:

Without cost and without obligation, please send me prior issue of series of letters entitled "The Prostitution of Gold."

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....
(Please Print Plainly) S.N.



CHARLES L. GUNDY

who has been appointed a Vice-President of Wood, Gundy & Company Limited. Mr. Gundy returned from overseas in September, having served as a Major in the British Army General Staff in the Middle East following service in Scotland. Mr. Gundy joined Wood, Gundy & Company Limited in 1926 and has been associated with the organization in various offices in Ontario, Western Canada and London.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.

C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.

Chartered Accountants

Toronto Kirkland Lake

SAVE REGULARLY

It is regular saving that counts. A Savings Account with the Canada Permanent will help. You can make payments by cheque. Your deposits earn 2%. You have a fund always available to meet obligations and emergencies. You feel *secure.*

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation

Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $64,000,000

DIVIDEND NOTICE

HIRAM WALKER-GOODERHAM & WORTS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 112

A quarterly dividend of 25¢ a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Cumulative Dividend Redeemable Preference Stock of this Company, payable Saturday, December 15, 1945 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, November 9.

DIVIDEND NO. 113

A dividend of $1.00 a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Common Stock of this Company payable Saturday, December 15, 1945 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, November 9.

By Order of the Board,
FLETCHER RUARK,
Secretary.

Walkerville, Canada
September 13, 1945

Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Toronto • Montreal • Hamilton • Winnipeg • Vancouver

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS

Authorized Trustees and Receivers

15 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, • TORONTO

against $2.32 per share for the previous fiscal year. Depreciation was cut from $1,211,679 to $1,055,616 since all special depreciation of plant purchased for war purposes had been completed. Working capital was increased by $1,469,086 to $9,091,132.

S.E.F., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. You undoubtedly are aware investment in mining stocks is highly speculative, hence anyone who advises you to mortgage your house to buy such shares is by no means doing you a favor. Regarding Reneby Mining Company I have no knowledge of any such company and wonder if you mean RENABIE MINES, which property is expected to go into production with a capacity of 300 tons daily as soon as sufficient manpower and equipment is available. The company is controlled by Macassa Mines and plans for the proposed mill have been prepared and the site already arranged. The grade of ore is good and the profit-making possibilities once production gets underway appear favorable. The property comprises 28 claims in the Missanabie area, west of Sudbury. When operations were suspended in May 1942, a shaft had been sunk 281 feet, two levels established and considerable lateral work completed. Ore reserves were officially estimated at 314,725 tons of developed ore averaging 0.287 oz. gold per ton. Commercial values were indicated in diamond drilling to a depth of 760 feet on the dip of structure. At the end of 1944 the company had received $60,341 advances from Macassa.

R. H. D., Three Rivers, Que.—Operations of MOLSON'S BREWERY LTD. for the current year to date continue at the capacity levels of the past three years, I understand. The products of this company have been limited largely during the war period to the trade in the province of Quebec, without exports overseas, so far as is known, and very little to Ontario or elsewhere. The increase in the provincial tax on beer of 9 cents a gallon, adding some $3,000,000 to Quebec's revenue per annum, was finally arranged so that the breweries in the province, and beer shipped into Quebec from outside, did not bear the tax, as it was passed on to the consumer.

W.R.T., Verdun, Que.—While still in the prospect class MARCUS GOLD MINES has locational interest, capable management and a good financial position. Operations have been somewhat delayed due to scarcity of manpower but drilling is now underway with two rigs. The property adjoins Cochenour Willans on the east and with Craibbe Fletcher, Dexter, Campbell and Dickenson on the southeast. W. P. Mackle, consulting engineer, recently reported the discovery of "typical Cochenour Willans conditions" in a trench within 50 feet of where holes have been spotted for diamond drilling. Samples taken from the showing, across three-foot widths, assayed from $2 to $14 per ton. The showing is said to be in line with the shearings in the area of the No. 2 shaft at Cochenour.

W. A. J., Welland, Ont.—H. B. Greening, president of the B. GREENING WIRE CO. LTD., says that a large pent-up demand for wire cables and ropes assures a high level of operations for the next few years at least. In a report for the year ended June 30, he states plans for post-war employment and expansion are well advanced. In the next two years new machinery is to be added and some old equipment replaced. Improvement in operating profits is shown at $697,725, an increase of $184,924 over the preceding year. Net income is $167,968 or 88 cents per common share as against $160,439 or 84 cents for 1944, as a result of increased depreciation and a jump in taxes from $180,000 to $321,000. Net income includes refundable taxes of $46,000 against $12,000 for 1944 so that coverage of the 60 cents dividend was smaller with retainable net of 64 cents against 78 cents in 1944. Working capital of $1,175,341 is up slightly and includes cash and government bonds $654,915 compared with $806,670. During the year plant was increased by $100,276.

W. M. F., Chatham, Ont. — When the Dominion Government in January 1944 expropriated the assets of Eldorado and converted it into a Crown operation, the control of EL BONANZA MINING CORPORATION went with it. Eldorado held 2,500,000 shares of El Bonanza. The El Bonanza property at Great Bear Lake was some miles to the south of Eldorado and operations were discontinued back in 1936 owing to the relatively low price for silver and the high costs of recovering the metal. I have no record of radio-active minerals having been located on the property. Some silver discoveries were made when the property was first prospected but the mineralization of the ground showed no similarity with that at the Eldorado property.

G.S., Alexandria, Ont. — I understand diamond drilling has been underway on the LAPALARTIC MINES property in Malartic township, Quebec, but as there have been no reports so far as to results one is led to believe they have not been any too favorable. The property which is an amalgamation of several groups comprises 1,750 acres and operations are directed by Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines. At least two shear zones were reported exposed in which gold values have been located in two veins.

We take pleasure in announcing that

MR. GWYNN H. OSLER
and
MR. ALEXANDER C. IRONSIDE

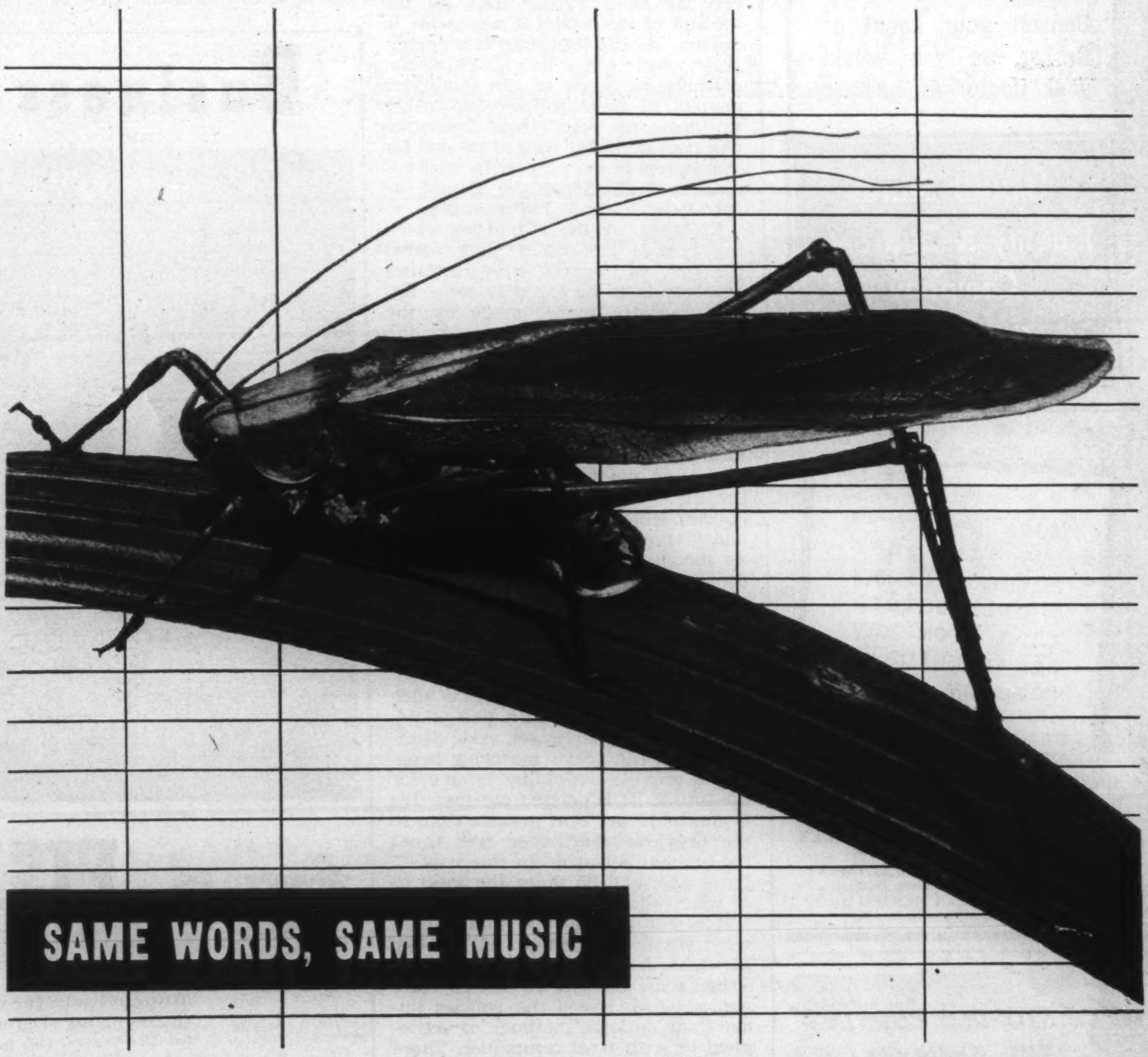
have been taken into partnership with this firm

OSLER & HAMMOND

MEMBERS *The Toronto Stock Exchange.*
The Montreal Stock Exchange.

21 Jordan Street - - - - - - Toronto, 1

G. T. Chisholm, H. Franks, G. S. Osler, G. H. Osler, A. C. Ironside



SAME WORDS, SAME MUSIC

WHAT'S that again that again that again, please?

Repetition.

40,000,000 times every season the katydid rasps the same rasp. Thousands of times every day in every office the same typewriter keys fall, the same columns add up, the same entries march by.

And the same mistakes happen.

In firm after firm, the pattern of error is repeated. Too many forms. Too many words. Lost motion. Economies in printing overlooked. Paper wasted. Time spent getting forms ready exceeding time spent filling out forms.

Moore looks upon your entire system with the eye of common sense. Moore sifts, analyzes; combines forms and doubles them up; recommends changes; then prints, in quantities of hundreds or many millions.

The ten companies listed below, long under Moore ownership, have now united under the Moore name. There is no change in ownership, management, or policy. But facilities for serving any business, anywhere, are greater than ever.

Ask that a Moore specialist come see you. There is no charge whatever for consultation. Get in touch with the nearest Moore division, as listed below, or the local office. The outcome may be thousands of dollars saved.

BURT BUSINESS FORMS, LIMITED, TORONTO
WESTERN SALES BOOK CO., LTD., WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER
NATIONAL SALES CHECK BOOK CO., LTD., MONTREAL

MOORE BUSINESS FORMS, LTD.

In the United States—Moore Business Forms, Inc., succeeding American Sales Book Co., Inc., Niagara Falls and Elmira, N.Y.; Pacific Manifolding Book Co., Inc., Emeryville and Los Angeles, Calif.; Gilman Fanfold Corp., Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Cooky-Wirth Manifold Book Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Moore Research & Service Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Southern Business Systems, Inc., Orlando, Fla.; Moore Business Forms, Inc. (New Southern Division), Dallas, Texas, and Atlanta, Ga.

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD

FOUNDED 1710

FIRE AND ...

Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

FIDELITY
Insurance Company
of Canada
TORONTO

Consult your Agent or Broker as you would your Doctor or Lawyer

United States
Fidelity & Guaranty
Company
TORONTO

More people buy fire insurance from "Northwestern" than from any other mutual company.

Applications for Agencies Invited

NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
EASTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Imperial Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario
WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Randall Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

WE'VE STOPPED BURNING THE ENEMY
Now— STOP THE BURNING AT HOME

1944 FIRE LOSSES

CANADA	$40,562,000
UNITED STATES	$437,237,000

Protect Property with Adequate Fire Insurance

The CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO.

ABOUT INSURANCE

What Will Your Life Policies Provide as Monthly Income?

By GEORGE GILBERT

Purchasers of life insurance in increasing numbers now look upon their policies as a means of producing income in the future for their dependents or for themselves rather than as lump sums payable at death or at the end of the endowment period.

Existence incomes for dependents and at least semi-retirement incomes for heads of families as they reach age 60 or 65 are now regarded as two of the most important needs for which life insurance payable in installments so well provides.

BOTH in Canada and the United States a change has taken place in recent years in the attitude of many thinking people with respect to the relative value of property. There is increasing acceptance of the viewpoint that a person's financial worth is more truly reflected by the income-producing power of the property he owns rather than by the amount of the capital it represents in dollars. As life insurance is property, policy owners are now thinking not so much in terms of the total face amount of their policies but rather in terms of what their insurance will provide in the way of income for themselves in later life or for dependents if they themselves should be cut off by death in the meantime.

Evidence of the extent to which this change has taken place across the line as regards life insurance property is to be found in some figures recently made public by the Institute of Life Insurance. At the end of June this year, it is shown, United States families had well over $3,000,000,000 of life insurance funds in reserves, representing matured policy benefits set aside for future income payments. During the past year, the total funds left with the life insurance companies under policies which had become claims or had matured as endowments showed an increase of over $250,000,000, as compared with the total at the end of the previous year.

Income Payments

In 1944 policyholders and beneficiaries received $274,000,000 of such income payments, while policyholders and beneficiaries set aside $402,000,000 of the year's maturing benefits to provide continuing income for the future. It is pointed out that this is almost 15 per cent greater than in the previous year, over five times the amount set aside in this way 15 years ago, and 30 times the total of 30 years ago.

It is not so long ago that only a very small percentage of all the life insurance owned was trusteed either with the life insurance companies which issued the policies under their optional methods of settlement or with trust companies. There is no doubt that from the policyholders' point of view one of the outstanding developments in life insurance during the past twenty-five years has been the increasing facilities provided under settlement options for the conservation of policy proceeds, which has resulted in a much more extensive use of benefits as continuing income rather than as lump sum payments.

It is shown that twenty-five years ago less than 5 per cent of benefits were set aside to provide income, while in 1944 39 per cent of the greatly increased amount of benefits were used for this purpose. According to the Institute, it is estimated that from the start of the war to September 1, 1945, more than $1,650,000,000 of death benefits and maturing endowments have been set aside with the companies to provide income payments in the future.

It is well to bear in mind, as the Institute points out, that this not only represents intelligent individual and family planning and sound financing for the future, but it is also an important additional contribution to the anti-inflationary saving of the nation. Although these funds were available for possible spending during the war, they were instead wisely used for the guarantee of future income.

Credit Goes to Agents

Much of the credit for this forward step is attributed by the institute, and rightly so, to the work of the life insurance agents who have in their selling efforts in recent years emphasized the planning of life insurance for just this type of income distribution. While there is no means of measuring precisely how much of the total life insurance now in force is so arranged that it will automatically become due as income rather than as a lump sum, the Institute says that the extent to which agents have written this type of protection in recent years indicates that there may be nearly $50,000,000,000 of life insurance policies now under some income settlement plan.

There is every indication that income plans for life insurance benefit payments will increase still further in the future. It is admitted that there always will be need for a certain amount of lump sum payment, to cover expenses at death,

PERSONAL Loans

FOR ANY REASONABLE PURPOSE

only 27¢

A MONTH FOR A $100 LOAN
repayable in 12 monthly instalments.
(equal to 6% interest per annum)

"MY BANK"

B of M

BANK OF MONTREAL
working with Canadians in every walk of life since 1817

See the manager or accountant of your neighbourhood B of M branch.

You Repay by Monthly Instalments

Cash you get	6 paym'ts	9 paym'ts	12 paym'ts	18 paym'ts	24 paym'ts
	INCLUDING INTEREST				
$ 50	$ 8.48	$ 5.69	$ 4.30	..	..
75	12.72	8.54	6.45	..	..
100	16.96	11.39	8.60	..	..
150	25.44	17.08	12.90	$ 8.73	..
300	50.88	34.17	25.81	17.46	$13.28

LARGER LOANS AT PROPORTIONATE COST

AD21

Business is moving to B.C.

DON COLTMAN

FISHING is one reason why

What is your business? Is it identified with the fishing industry; the building or outfitting of boats, the manufacture of tackle, the supplying of equipment, food, clothing for the crews, the processing of fish or its sale to domestic or export markets? If so, make sure you investigate British Columbia before deciding your expansion plans. For here, fishing is an important basic industry.

North to Alaska, south to Washington State, chug the B.C. fish boats. Here stand the canneries, reduction plants, warehouses and cold storage and freezing plants. Salmon - halibut - cod - herring - pilchards - tuna - crabs - oysters - clams . . . and health-building dog-fish livers are British Columbia's harvest of the sea. As much as 2,300,000 cases of salmon are shipped annually; some years up to 86,000 tons of pilchards are caught. About $29,000,000 is invested in the business which employs more than 18,000 men and women. Altogether 75,000 British Columbians are dependent on the fishing industry, and B.C. produces half of the entire Canadian catch.

Yet the fishing industry is just one of the many opportunities awaiting you in B.C. *Abundant hydro power on Pacific tide-water assures cheap electricity.* Ample manpower. Well-organized transportation by water, road and rail will carry your goods to the four corners of the earth.

Your plant in B.C. puts you in closest touch with millions of customers in India, China, Russia, South Africa, Australia. You are handy by water to the United States and South America. At your doorstep is the considerable population of the Western Provinces.

Private industry made British Columbia and British Columbians will help make your business.

There's Business for *You* in British Columbia

B.C. Electric

INFORMATION PLEASE

B. C. ELECTRIC
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
600 GRANVILLE ST., VANCOUVER, B.C.
F-2
Please send complete information on British Columbia to
NAME
ADDRESS

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

Significant example of trend in partnership relations between employers and employees in industry is this smart ultra-modern cafeteria, capable of feeding 1,000 in half an hour, which serves employees of Canada Packers in the company's newly opened Staff House at St. Boniface, Man.

certain fixed indebtedness, or special uses such as educational funds. But, as pointed out, the bulk of life insurance policy proceeds are most effectively used when distributed on an income plan.

More and more people are now regarding life insurance as a means of producing income, either for dependents if the purchaser dies too soon, or for himself if he lives beyond the period during which protection for dependents is needed. As to the amount of income to be provided, there are certain factors which must be taken into consideration, such as the financial means available for the purpose and the extent to which it is desired to make provision for the future by the life insurance method.

For Men of Means

For men in the higher income brackets there is the choice of providing by means of life insurance for either a minimum income covering only existence needs, a maximum income to cover not only existence needs but some cultural needs and some luxuries, or an optimum income to cover the requirements, desires and hopes of all the members of the family.

For men in the lower income brackets their problem is to make the funds available for the purchase of life insurance go as far as possible in providing at least an existence income for their families in the event they are prevented by death from continuing to provide it for them, and at least a semi-retirement income for themselves should they reach retirement age. As far as their dependents are concerned, they know that if they are not here, everyone in their families will still need food, clothing and shelter, and that the minimum existence income upon which a widow and two or three minor children can exist in the larger centres of population is $100 a month, while $75 a month or even $50 a month may be sufficient in small towns and villages.

Therefore the problem of the life insurance buyer of limited means is to first of all make his insurance payable in the event of his premature death in the form of an income of at least $100 a month for his widow and dependents. In duration, ideally, the income should continue as long as the widow lives. But if this is not feasible, owing to limited finances, the income should continue until the children have completed high school education and are able to support themselves.

If family men would regard the purchase of life insurance from the point of view of what it will provide in the way of future income, and actually see to it that the proceeds are made payable in the form of monthly installments, except in respect to a certain sum which may be needed to cover expenses in the event of their death, the most satisfactory results for all concerned will be obtained.

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens
MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies
Agency Inquiries Invited
"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"
VANCE C. SMITH, Res. Sec'y, Concourse Bldg., Toronto, ELgin 3355

THE MONARCH LIFE Assurance Company
ESTABLISHED 1906
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

1792 NORTH AMERICA 1945

LOSSES MAY ALSO CAUSE FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT

YOUR home and its contents may be destroyed or damaged by fire, lightning, windstorm, flood, explosion, vandalism or other perils and the resultant financial loss is embarrassing.

For a very modest premium you can insure yourself against this financial loss by securing a Preferred Property Damage Policy issued by the "North America" Companies.

You can also secure a "Personal Property Floater" Policy which will indemnify you or your family against losses of personal property from almost any cause—at any time—anywhere.

Consult your Agent or Broker about it.

Business accepted solely through Agents and Brokers.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA COMPANIES

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

FIRE • MARINE • CASUALTY

Service Offices throughout Canada

10

New Series No. K

Intelligent Employment of "Risk Capital"

It is difficult to describe the thrill of the first discovery of ore which leads to the making of a mine. It is equally difficult to describe the feelings of those who are permitted to share financially in the good fortune which follows such a discovery. It is also difficult to overstate the importance of the part played by the underwriter or sponsoring organization in the series of steps which must be taken to turn the discovery into a source of wealth and good fortune.

The function of the underwriter has remained largely unchanged through centuries. The term made its first appearance in connection with the insuring of ships and cargoes even before the evolution of "Lloyds." Through succeeding ages and periods of commercial expansion, it has come to cover many fields of endeavor, but, generally speaking, serving as an intermediary between money and service. On its highest levels one self-imposed duty of an underwriter in any field is to minimize risk.

Because the life of Canadian Mining has been so short, the emergence of the high-level underwriter is a matter of recent years. The functions are simple but vital: FIRST, to ensure that the mining venture underwritten has merit and possibilities commensurate with the risk involved; SECOND, to see that every step of legal procedure is supervised by competent authority; THIRD, to give its clients every possible opportunity to participate in profits, and finally to see that nothing is left undone to ensure success in each undertaking.

Our position in Balmer Township illustrates one phase of procedure in finding and creating investment opportunities for our clients. As original underwriters and sponsors of Campbell Red Lake, we were able, through our technical staff, to gain an early insight into the probable geological and structural trends in the district.

As a result we acquired the Dickenson property, the success of which is well known. Following the same general theory, we acquired the properties which are now known as Clicker Red Lake, Detta Red Lake, Brewis Red Lake and Dorion Red Lake. Subsequent developments in the area, particularly the influx of some of the most important mining companies in Canada, appear to confirm our judgment. Our clients have been given an opportunity to participate in the financing of these companies which are now in excellent financial position to carry out the programs of development now underway.

"ONE GOOD INVESTMENT WORTH A LIFE-TIME OF LABOUR"

We are sponsors of the following mining companies

IN RED LAKE

Campbell Red Lake Mines Limited
Dickenson Red Lake Mines Limited
Brewis Red Lake Mines Limited
Clicker Red Lake Mines Limited
Detta Red Lake Mines Limited
Dorion Red Lake Mines Limited
Lake Rowan (1945) Mines Limited

IN BOURLAMAQUE-LOUVICOURT

Mylamaque Mines Limited
Petitclerc Mines Limited
Tasmaque Gold Mines Limited

A new map of Red Lake will be mailed on request.

BREWIS & WHITE

200 Bay Street, Toronto. Telephone: *ELgin 7225

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 43*)

has established the presence of a mineralized zone in the western part, a shear zone in the central part and a length of a mile of the Bourlamaque granite plug on the property. Two heavy drilling rigs are exploring this contact for a possible repetition of the copper-gold orebodies developed on the East Malartic property to the west. Norsemen also owns three groups of claims in the Yellowknife area.

•

Production of Ontario's gold mines during the month of August showed the first increase to be reported in some months. Output was valued at $4,607,639 as compared with $4,593,064 in July. The slight upturn is attributed to the increased number of miners, and with reports of many mines adding to their working crews each day, a steady climb upward in the coming months is anticipated. Current monthly production is less than 50 per cent of the total during the first war years. Total output for the first eight months of the year is reported at $38,643,927, compared with $44,024,149 in the similar period last year.

•

Indications of good possibilities for favorable results from the development on the new levels at Senator-Rouyn Limited are found in the latest drill holes below the 1,625-foot level. At a depth of 150 feet below the level, hole No. 16-21, gave a core length of 152 feet assaying $9.05 a ton and representing an estimated true width of between 40 and 50 feet. Included in the 152 feet of core is a 92-foot section assaying $11.55. This hole was 100 feet west of the vertical hole which intersected the Senator ore zone at a depth of 2,500 feet. There was a great deal of crushed core toward the bottom of this hole but 4.1 feet averaged $10.78 a ton. The company is hopeful of increasing the capacity of the mill if additional drilling confirms the promise shown in recent results.

•

Placing emphasis on development work at the expense of production and profits a net loss of $56,422 was reported by Cochenour Willans Gold Mines for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1945. W. P. Mackle, mine manager, states "the emphasis placed on development during the previous year was continued and enlarged considerably during the past year and as a result the ore developed has more than compensated for the sacrifice of profits. With regard to ore reserves, at no time in the history of the company has the mine looked so good." The mine is heading for expansion, Mr. Mackle predicts, but how large or how soon it can come about depends on several factors of which the labor situation is the greatest. It is hoped that by spring a decision can be made as to how large the initial expansion will be. Three and possibly four large orebodies have been located in the No. 2 shaft area and these are now under development.

•

Omnitrans Exploration Limited, is the new name of Transcontinental Oil. No change in capital structure is involved and the company plans to concentrate future efforts on mining exploration and development. A principal position has been taken in the financing of Colomac Yellowknife Mines where diamond drilling is in progress. The company also has a crew conducting surface operations on a property adjoining the Consolidated Smelters property in the Opawica Lake section of Chibougamau.

•

The first of the newer Malartic gold prospects to propose going underground is Norbenite Malartic Mines, with holdings of over 1,000 acres in Vassan and Malartic townships, Quebec. An oreshoot running about 900 feet in length and with an approximate width of 25 feet has been indicated by diamond drilling. This is calculated to contain around 2,000 tons of ore per vertical foot. Drilling has been carried to a depth of 300 feet but two deeper holes are now being put down which are expected to give a clearer picture of the depth possibilities.

•

By reducing the milling rate from the present average of around 750 tons to 500 tons a day Siscoe Mines officials expect it will be possible to continue operations throughout the coming winter. It is anticipated the ore still to be mined will grade slightly better than last year's average and thus offset any rise in costs due to the lower scale of operations. With approximately $1,500,000 of liquid assets the company is in an excellent position to continue its outside exploration program. The chances of the Rambler property in Newfoundland, which is under option, are regarded as favorable. An option has been obtained on a silver property at Gowganda. The North Siscoe property (Siscoe Extension) has been dewatered and underground work is about to commence. Claims and options on claims are held in many districts.

Elected Director Imperial Bank of Canada

AUBREY W. BAILLIE

Mr. Baillie is President of Bowes Company Limited and York Trading Limited. A Captain in the 48th Highlanders, recently returned from Overseas. •

CLASS OF SERVICE
Full Rate
Day Letter
Night Message
Night Letter
Evening and Sunday Messages
Please mark an X opposite the class of service desired.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS
World Wide Communications

CHECK
TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the conditions on the back thereof, which are hereby agreed to.

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
PRIME MINISTER,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

WHEREAS THE FEDERAL THREE CENT GASOLINE TAX DISCRIMINATES AGAINST FOR-HIRE HIGHWAY CARRIERS INASMUCH AS A COMPARABLE TAX WAS NOT APPLIED TO THE FUEL OF OTHER TRANSPORTATION AGENCIES,

AND WHEREAS FOR-HIRE HIGHWAY CARRIERS ARE SUFFERING SEVERELY AS A RESULT OF SERIOUS COST INCREASES WHICH HAVE HAD TO BE ABSORBED SINCE THE INSTITUTION OF PRICE CEILING REGULATIONS,

AND WHEREAS THESE COST INCREASES HAVE PLACED MANY HIGHWAY CARRIERS IN A POSITION WHERE THEY ARE FINDING IT EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO CARRY ON,

AND WHEREAS THE INDUSTRY MUST BE MAINTAINED TO TAKE ITS PROPER PART IN CANADA'S POST WAR RE-CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM AND THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES NOW ON ACTIVE SERVICE AS WELL AS TO PROVIDE NEW EMPLOYMENT FOR OTHER RETURNING SERVICEMEN; WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THE IMMEDIATE REMOVAL OF THE FEDERAL GAS TAX COMPLETELY OR THAT PROVISION BE MADE FOR THE GRANTING OF REFUNDS TO FOR-HIRE HIGHWAY CARRIERS THEREBY ELIMINATING THE DISCRIMINATING ASPECT OF THE TAX AND ASSISTING THESE ESSENTIAL CARRIERS TO CONTINUE SERVING CANADIAN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

MORLEY J. PAPE, PRESIDENT
CANADIAN AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION

THIS TELEGRAM IS PUBLISHED IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST BY
THE FRUEHAUF TRAILER COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL QUE.

Fruehauf TRAILERS
"ENGINEERED TRANSPORTATION